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RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN (RMP)

December 30, 1999

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U.S. Department of the Interior • Bureau of Land Management
Lower Snake River District • Boise Field Office

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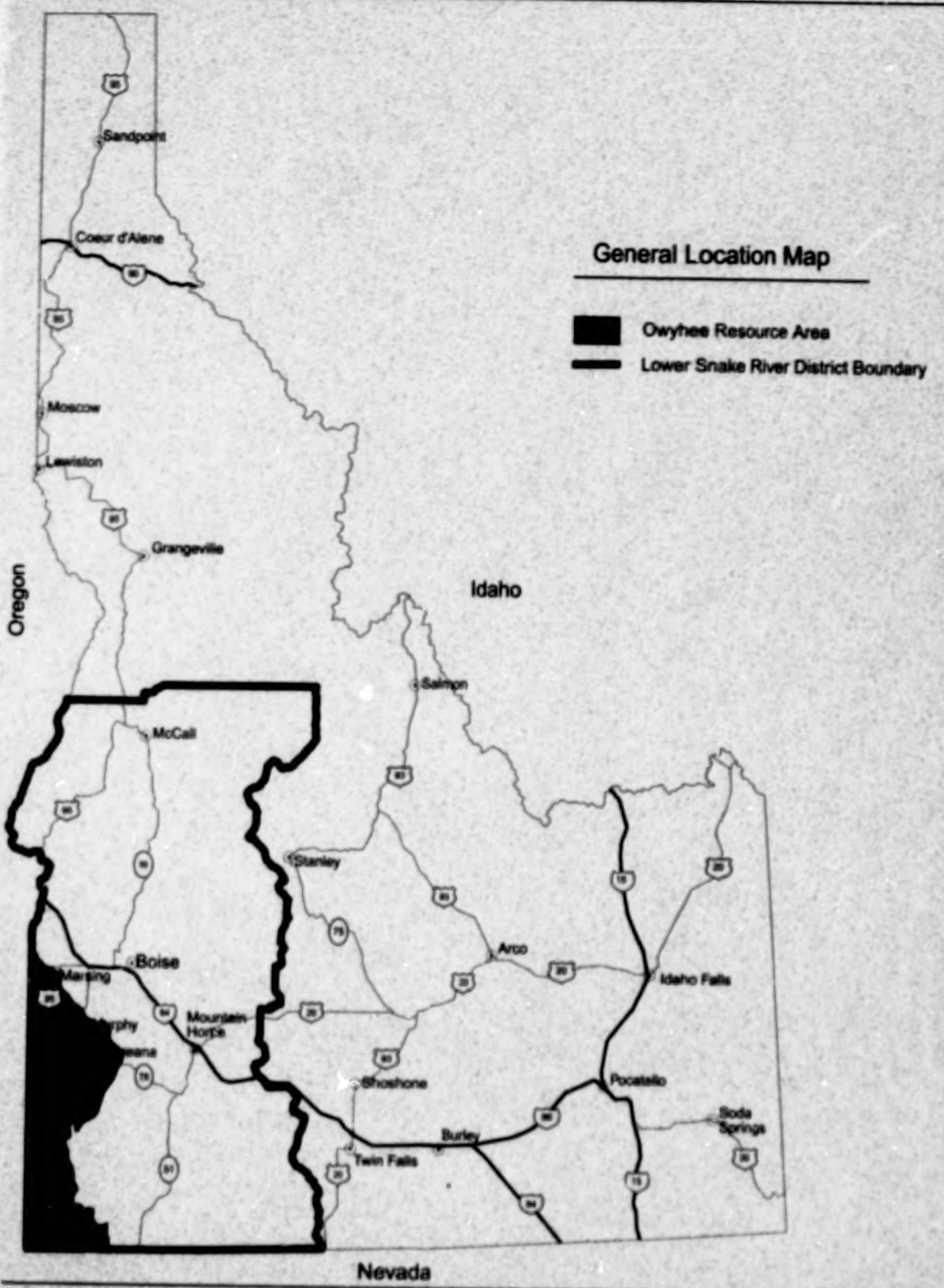
General Location Map
Owyhee Resource Area
Lower Snake River District Boundary
Sandpoint
Coeur d'Alene
Moscow
Lewiston
Grangeville
Oregon
Idaho
Salmon
McCall
Stanley
Arco
Idaho Falls
Boise
Marsing
Murphy
Mountain Home
Grand View
Shoshone
Pocatello
Soda Springs
Burley
Twin Falls
Nevada

Table of Contents

RECORD OF DECISION i

INTRODUCTION

Purpose and Need 1
Planning Area 1
Public Participation 1
Planning Criteria 3
Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project 6
Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area Legislation 7
Standards and Guidelines 7
Relationship of the Owyhee RMP to Other Planning Documents 7
Plan Evaluation 8

OBJECTIVES, MANAGEMENT ACTIONS AND ALLOCATIONS

Air Resources 9
Soil Resources 9
Water Resources 11
Vegetation 12
Riparian-Wetland Areas 13
Forest Management 14
Wildlife Habitat 15
Fishery Habitat 18
Special Status Species 20
Wild Horse Management 21
Livestock Grazing Management 23
Fire Management 25
Lands 28
Locatable Minerals 33
Fluid Minerals 33
Mineral Materials 34
Recreation 35
Wilderness 41
Visual Resources 44
Cultural Resources 44
Hazardous Materials 46
Areas of Critical Environmental Concern 47

APPENDIX

LVST-1 49
FIRE-1 60
RECT-1 61
RECT-2 62
RECT-3 67
VISL-1 70
RISP-1 72
MONT-1 75
ACEC-1 81

TABLES

RIPN-1 87
SPSS-1 94
SPSS-2 97
WHRS-1 102
WHRS-2 103
LVST-1 104
LAND-1 113
LAND-2 117
LOCM-1 118
FLUM-1 120
MMAT-1 122
RECT-1 124
WNES-1 126
WNES-2 127
ACEC-1 128

FIGURES

WDLF-1 133

GLOSSARY

Glossary 135

Maps

GEN-1 ..... M-1
RIPN-1 ..... M-2
FORS-1 ..... M-4
WDLF-1 ..... M-6
WDLF-2 ..... M-8
WDLF-3 ..... M-10
WHRS-1 ..... M-12
LVST-1 ..... M-14
LVST-2 ..... M-16
FIRE-1 ..... M-18
LAND-1 ..... M-20
LAND-2 ..... M-22
LAND-3 ..... M-24
LAND-4 ..... M-26
RECT-1 ..... M-28
RECT-2 ..... M-30
RECT-3 ..... M-32
RECT-4 ..... M-34
RECT-5 ..... M-36
RECT-6 ..... M-39
RECT-7 ..... M-41
RECT-8 ..... M-42
WNES-1 ..... M-44
WSR-1 ..... M-46
VISL-1 ..... M-48
CULT-1 ..... M-50
ACEC-1 ..... M-52
NCA-1 ..... M-52

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Record of Decision for the

Owyhee Resource Management Plan

Bureau of Land Management
Lower Snake River District
Boise, Idaho

IV

Record of Decision
for the
Owyhee Resource Management Plan

Introduction

This Record of Decision (ROD) approves the Bureau of Land Management's (BLM's) plan to manage the public lands within the Owyhee Resource Area during the next 15 to 20 years and beyond. The Owyhee Resource Management Plan (RMP) is the same as the Owyhee Proposed Resource Management Plan (Alternative E) published in July 1999.

The Owyhee RMP is a general resource management plan for approximately 1,320,000 acres of BLM administered public lands in western Owyhee County, Idaho. The Owyhee RMP establishes guidance for managing a broad spectrum of land uses and allocations including livestock grazing management, wild horse management, land tenure adjustments, off-highway motorized vehicle (OHMV) designations, wild, scenic and recreational river designations, and areas of critical environmental concern (ACECs). The RMP contains resource objectives, land use allocations, management actions and direction needed to achieve program and multiple use goals. The Owyhee RMP replaces the BLM's existing land management guidance for the Owyhee Resource Area contained in the Owyhee MFP (1981).

Decision

The decision is to select Alternative E, the Proposed Owyhee RMP as presented in the Proposed Owyhee Resource Management Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement issued July 1999, with associated Appendices and Maps, as the approved Owyhee RMP.

The following are the major components of the approved RMP:
Manage land uses and activities to ensure properly functioning watershed conditions.
Manage vegetation to achieve healthy rangelands
Meet State of Idaho water quality standards.
Provide habitat for special status plants and animals and habitat for a high diversity of wildlife.
Provide habitat for a wild horse herd appropriate management level of 192 wild horses.
Provide for a sustained level of livestock use. Initially allocate 135,116 livestock AUMs.
Manage livestock grazing activities so goals for rangeland health are achieved.
Use fire as a management tool to improve rangeland health.
Manage Douglas-fir communities to emphasize forest health.
Recommend and manage nine river segments (163 miles) as suitable for designation as Wild and Scenic Rivers. Sixty (60) miles of eligible river segments were determined to be non-suitable and are released from further Wild and Scenic River consideration.
Designate 13 areas totaling 167,372 acres as Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs).
Continue management of 298,630 acres as Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs). 195,980 acres were previously recommended to Congress as suitable for Wilderness designation.
Designate off-highway motorized vehicle (OHMV) use as "Open" on 192 acres, "Limited" on 1,217,805 acres and "Closed" on 101,994 acres.
Identify 325,000 acres potentially available for disposal, subject to further review.

Alternatives Considered

The Owyhee RMP fulfills requirements of Section 202 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976, which specifies the need for a comprehensive land use plan consistent with multiple-use and sustained yield objectives. The resource objectives, land use allocations, and other management actions ("decisions") contained in the RMP are based upon approved planning criteria identified in the Owyhee RMP/EIS and were developed and analyzed consistent with BLM planning regulations (43 CFR 1600) and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) implementing regulations (40 CFR 1500). RMP decisions address issues and concerns identified during scoping and are projected to achieve the objectives as stated in the Final EIS.

The Owyhee Proposed RMP and Final EIS (July 1999) described and analyzed five alternatives addressing issues and management concerns. The alternatives addressed varied emphasis on commodity uses and values, non-commodity uses and values, and protection of natural values. The basic goal for developing alternatives for the RMP was to prepare different combinations of resource uses to address issues and management concerns, and to resolve identified conflicts. A range of resource management intensities and allocations was developed for those resources that were issue related. Non-issue related resource uses, which had only minor or no conflicts, had only small or no differences among the alternatives. Two working groups participated during the planning process by each developing an alternative; the Owyhee County Commissioners with the assistance of the Owyhee County Natural Resources Committee and the Desert Group, with membership representing the environmental and conservation oriented community.

Alternative A was the "Current Management" Alternative and the "No Action" Alternative under NEPA regulations. This alternative was based on implementation of the Owyhee Management Framework Plan (MFP) approved in 1981. This alternative generally satisfied most commodity demands of the public lands while mitigating impacts to sensitive resources on a limited basis. Alternative B was developed through BLM staff interpretation and analysis of information submitted by the Owyhee County Commissioners. This alternative emphasized commodity development while protecting most of the sensitive resources. Alternative C was developed by the BLM Lower Snake River District interdisciplinary planning team. This alternative emphasized improvement in ecological conditions and protection of most of the sensitive resources. Alternative D was developed through BLM staff interpretation and analysis of information submitted by the Desert Group. This alternative emphasized improvement in ecological conditions and protection of sensitive resources with limited opportunities for commodity development. Alternative E was the agency preferred alternative and the Proposed Plan in the Final EIS. It was developed by the BLM Lower Snake River District interdisciplinary planning team following review and consideration of public comments received on the draft document. This alternative emphasized improvement in ecological conditions and protection of most of the sensitive resources.

The environmentally preferable alternative, as required in 40 CFR 1505.2, is Alternative E as described in the Final EIS. This is the alternative selected and approved for the Owyhee RMP. This alternative is determined to be environmentally preferable when considering the human (social and economic) environment, the natural environment and the agency mission. This alternative is projected to improve and sustain healthy resource conditions while providing for economic needs and demands for resource commodities and values on a sustained basis.

Mitigation

Appropriate mitigation has been incorporated into the decisions for the Owyhee RMP including specifications for management actions and resource guidelines. All practical means to avoid or minimize environmental impacts from implementation of the Plan have been adopted. Mitigation is subject to change as new techniques become available.

Implementation

Implementation of the Owyhee RMP will begin upon signing of this Record of Decision (ROD). Some RMP decisions require immediate action and will become effective upon signature of this ROD. Other decisions do not require immediate action, but are identified for implementation during the life of the RMP. Some decisions will require action only when an activity is initiated.

RMP implementation will occur according to an Implementation Plan to be developed by the Owyhee Field Manager. The Implementation Plan serves as a link between BLM's planning and budgeting processes. Information in the Implementation Plan will help to; ensure that existing management and uses are brought into conformance with RMP decisions; establish priorities, time frames and costs for implementing RMP decisions; ensure that future management actions conform with the RMP; provide a basis for tracking and documenting progress in RMP implementation; and develop budget proposals.

Monitoring

The Owyhee RMP will be monitored and evaluated on an on-going basis in order to determine the effectiveness of the RMP and the need for Plan maintenance, amendment or revision as provided for in 43 CFR 1610.4-9, 1610.5-4, 1610.5-5 and 1610.5-6.

Decisions in the Owyhee RMP incorporate appropriate monitoring of resource conditions. This monitoring is subject to change contingent on funding, workforce and priorities, and as new methodologies and techniques are developed.

Public Involvement

Members of the general public and representatives of Indian tribes, organizations, public interest groups, and Federal, State and local agencies participated throughout the planning process for the Owyhee RMP, including scoping of issues, review of proposed planning criteria, Wild and Scenic Rivers eligibility evaluation, review of the Owyhee Draft RMP/EIS, and review of the Owyhee Proposed RMP/Final EIS. These entities were kept informed during RMP development through mailings, public meetings, media announcements, *Federal Register* notices, personal meetings, telephone conversations, briefings, and distribution of the Wild and Scenic Rivers eligibility evaluation documents, Owyhee Draft RMP/EIS, and Owyhee Proposed RMP/Final EIS. The BLM responded to comment letters on the Draft RMP/EIS, considered public comments when developing the Preferred Alternative and preparing the Proposed RMP, and considered protests of the Proposed RMP when developing the RMP approved by this Record of Decision. Public involvement will continue, as appropriate, throughout the life of the Plan during implementation.

Martha G. Hahn

Martha G. Hahn
Idaho State Director, Bureau of Land Management

December 30, 1999
Date

INTRODUCTION

Purpose and Need 1
Planning Area 1
Public Participation 1
Planning Criteria 3
Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project. 6
Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area Legislation 7
Standards and Guidelines - Department of Interior Regulations 7
Relationship of the Owyhee RMP to Other Planning Documents 7
Plan Evaluation 8

Purpose and Need

The Owyhee Resource Management Plan (RMP) was prepared to provide the Bureau of Land Management, Lower Snake River District with a comprehensive framework for managing public lands administered by the Owyhee Resource Area. The purpose of the RMP is to ensure public land use is planned for and managed on the basis of multiple-use and sustained yield in accordance with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA).

Planning Area

The Owyhee Resource Area, located in southwestern Idaho's Owyhee County, encompasses 1,779,492 acres. This total includes the following:

1,320,032	acres administered by BLM, Idaho
136,936	acres administered by the State of Idaho
319,777	acres of private lands
2,747	acres of water, primarily the Snake River

The area is bounded on the west by Oregon, on the south by Nevada, on the north by the Snake River and on the east by Castle Creek, Deep Creek, the Owyhee River, and the Duck Valley Indian Reservation. Most of the public lands are contiguous with only a few scattered or isolated parcels. See Map LAND-1.

The resource area contains the northern extent of the Owyhee Mountain Range and lies within what is often referred to as the Columbia Plateau. The Columbia Plateau is an elevated plateau with mountains which are separated by canyons draining to the Pacific Ocean via the Snake and Columbia Rivers. This broad regional landform and vegetative classification is known as the Intermountain Sagebrush Province/ Sagebrush Steppe Ecosystem.

The Sagebrush Steppe Ecosystem is widespread over much of southern Idaho, eastern Oregon and Washington, and portions of northern Nevada, California, and Utah. This ecosystem contains a large diversity in landform and vegetation types ranging from vast expanses of flat sagebrush covered plateaus to rugged mountains blanketed with juniper woodlands and grasslands.

The former Boise District has changed its name to the Lower Snake River District. Owyhee Resource Area staff are within the Lower Snake River District which is located in the Boise Field Office in Boise, Idaho. Within this document there are several references to the Boise District. Where these Boise District references appear, they apply to the Lower Snake River District.

Public Participation

Public participation in the planning process began with publication of a Federal Register Notice of Intent to initiate a resource management plan in October 1989, and distribution of a scoping notice in November 1989. This was the public's opportunity to suggest concerns, needs and management opportunities for the BLM to consider during the preparation of the RMP.

The scoping notice was sent to nearly 1,100 individuals, organizations and agencies including nearly 100 livestock permittees. The notice identified preliminary issues and general topics to be addressed in the RMP and solicited public comment on additional concerns. The notice also announced three public meetings that were held in Jordan Valley, Oregon, and in Marsing and Boise, Idaho in December of 1989.

The three public meetings were attended by over 100 people. The BLM also received 164 scoping letters from individuals, organizations and agencies. This high level of interest and participation generated many comments expressing concern with management of the public lands and what issues should be addressed in the Owyhee RMP. Public participation also occurred during development of the Planning Criteria and during the Wild and Scenic River study process which is incorporated into this planning effort.

Two groups also participated during the planning process by developing alternatives for the RMP. The Owyhee County Commissioners assisted by the Owyhee County Natural Resources Committee submitted information from which one alternative was developed.

The Desert Group, with membership representing the environmental and conservation oriented community, submitted information for the development of another alternative.

Proposed planning criteria were developed by the interdisciplinary team and sent to the public for review and comment in November 1990. A total of sixteen comment letters were received in response. The public comments were considered and appropriate revisions were made. The planning criteria were approved by the District Manager in February 1991.

The draft RMP/EIS was released for public review and comment on August 16, 1996. The public comment period was extended twice, for a total of 10' months, and closed on July 3, 1997. Over 2,500 copies of the draft document were printed and distributed to the public. During the comment period three public information meetings and four workshop sessions were held to assist the public in providing comments. The Martin Institute, University of Idaho was contracted to facilitate the workshops which were attended by 200 participants. A total of 2,600 comment letters were received.

The Proposed RMP and Final EIS was prepared following consideration of public comments on the draft document and in response to internal BLM direction. The Proposed Owyhee Resource Management Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement was released for a 30-day protest period under provisions in the planning regulations found at 43 CFR 1610.5-2 on June 1, 1999. The 30-day protest period began on July 2, 1999 and closed on August 2, 1999. The document was distributed to 2,018 entities.

A total of 52 protest letters were received by the Director, BLM in Washington, D.C. Resolution of those protests by the Director did not result in any changes to the proposed plan that was published in the Proposed Plan/Final EIS document. The Owyhee Resource Management Plan was approved by the BLM Idaho State Director on December 30, 1999. The approved Owyhee Resource Management Plan is the same as the Proposed Plan that was presented in the Proposed Plan/Final EIS document. The Federal Register Notice of Availability of the Record of Decision was published on January 24, 2000.

The Owyhee Resource Management Plan is republished as a part of this document to display those decisions, management actions and allocations, along with applicable appendices, tables and maps, that are to be implemented over the life of the plan. Information that was presented in the Proposed Plan/Final EIS document that was informational or analytical has not been included in the Owyhee Resource Management Plan but will be taken into consideration, along with additional information that may become available, during plan implementation.

Planning Criteria

This step in the planning process provides for the development of planning criteria. Planning criteria influence all aspects of the planning process including inventory and data collection, formulation of alternatives, estimation of effects, and selection of the preferred alternative and RMP. Planning criteria can be in the form of limits or constraints, or they can be statements of goals or standards to be achieved.

Planning Criteria do the following:

- streamline the plan's preparation and put it into focus;
- establish standards, rules, and measures to be used in the process;
- guide development of the RMP to ensure that it is tailored to the issues;
- guide and direct the resolution of issues through the planning process;
- indicate factors and data that must be considered in making decisions.

The planning criteria were approved by the District Manager in February 1991.

General Planning Criteria

The principles of multiple use and sustained yield will guide the land use decisions within the Owyhee Resource Area. However, all lands may not be open for all multiple uses. Some uses may be excluded on some lands to protect resource values either by law or regulation or by decision reached through the planning process. Site specific locations for range improvements and other structures will generally not be determined in the RMP. The RMP was prepared using the most current and best available information. Only limited inventories for the purpose of gathering additional data were conducted. The following general planning criteria apply to the owyhee RMP.

- Existing laws, regulations, and BLM policies;
- Plans, programs and policies of other federal agencies, state and local governments, and Indian tribes;
- Public input;
- Quantity and quality of noncommodity resource values;
- Future needs and demands for existing or potential resource commodities and values;
- Past and present use of public and adjacent lands;
- Public benefits of providing goods and services relative to costs;
- Environmental impacts;
- Social and economic values;
- Public welfare and safety.

Specific Program Planning Criteria

In addition to the general criteria listed above, the following program-specific criteria will apply to individual program decisions:

Air Quality: Under the Clean Air Act, BLM administered lands were given a Class II air quality classification. This classification allows moderate deterioration associated with moderate, well-controlled industrial and population growth. All lands within the resource area will be managed under Class II standards unless they are reclassified by the State as provided for in the Clean Air Act.

Water Quality: Section 319 of the Clean Water Act obligates federal agencies to be consistent with State Nonpoint Source Management Program Plans and relevant water quality standards. Section 313 requires compliance with State Water Quality Standards. BLM will incorporate applicable best management practices or other conservation measures for specific programs and activities into the RMP. Water quality will be maintained or improved in accordance with State and Federal standards.

Vegetation Management: Vegetation will be managed to achieve desired plant communities (considering the ecological site potential) that provide for:

- Biodiversity; protection and restoration of native species; and non-consumptive uses including plant protection, visual quality and watershed protection.
- The desired plant communities will provide forage for livestock, wildlife, and wild horses.
- Forage will be allocated for domestic livestock grazing on suitable rangeland based on multiple use and sustained yield.
- Plant maintenance, watershed protection and stability, and wildlife habitat needs will be provided for.
- Forage will be allocated to support wildlife at population levels based on multiple use and sustained yield objectives and through consultation with the Idaho Department of Fish and Game.
- Forage will be allocated to wild horses sufficient to support the appropriate management level (AML).
- Water quality will be given priority in all vegetation management decisions.
- Prescribed fire and other treatment methods will be considered as management tools to manipulate vegetation.

Riparian Areas, Floodplains and Wetlands: Riparian areas, floodplains and wetlands will be managed to protect, improve and restore their natural functions to benefit water storage, groundwater recharge, water quality, and fish and wildlife values. All management practices will be designed to maintain or improve the integrity of these high-priority values. The Idaho Standards for Rangeland Health and Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management will be used to guide management actions.

Forest and Woodland Management: Except where closed by law or regulation, lands containing forest products such as firewood and Christmas trees will be available for harvest, subject to special restrictions to protect other resource values.

Noxious Weed Control: BLM will work with county governments to monitor the locations and spread of noxious weeds. BLM will control the occurrence and spread of noxious weeds on public lands where economically feasible and to the extent funds are available. Noxious weed control will be conducted in accordance with the integrated weed management guidelines and design features identified in the Northwest Area Noxious Weed Control Program EIS of 1985.

Threatened and Endangered Species: Management actions authorized, funded or implemented by BLM will be done so as not to jeopardize the continued existence of Federally listed threatened or endangered plant or animal species or result in the destruction or modification of critical habitat. State sensitive species and species proposed for Federal listing (candidate species) will be given the same consideration as listed species.

Wild Horses: Forage will be provided to support wild horses at levels established in accordance with the Wild and Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act. Adjustments of the appropriate management level (AML) range will be based on monitoring to ensure a thriving natural ecological balance within the herd management areas (HMAs).

Livestock Management: Livestock utilization of public lands will be managed under the principles of multiple use and sustained yield. Livestock will be managed to improve public land resources, enhance productivity and stabilize the livestock industry dependent upon the public range over the long term. The Idaho Standards for Rangeland Health and Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management will be used to provide guidance.

Forage will be allocated for domestic livestock grazing on suitable rangeland based on multiple use and sustained yield objectives by allotment. Forage determinations made in the RMP will provide guidance for issuance of grazing decisions on individual allotments in accordance with applicable BLM regulations. Decisions will be made on season of use, class of livestock and stocking levels.

Fire Management: Wildfires will be aggressively suppressed in all areas except where specifically identified to allow natural fire processes to occur. Fire suppression will be done using the least amount of surface disturbance. In wilderness study areas and in areas containing significant cultural or paleontological values, surface-disturbing fire suppression equipment will only be used to protect human life or property. Public lands and resources affected by fire will be rehabilitated in accordance with the multiple use objectives identified for the affected area, subject to available funding. The Lower Snake River District Fire Management Plan will provide guidance for fire management activities.

Land Tenure Adjustments: All public lands will be retained in federal ownership unless determined that disposal of a particular parcel will serve the public interest. Lands may be identified for disposal by sale, exchange, or State indemnity selection. Lands identified for acquisition will be based on public benefits, management considerations and public access needs. Specific actions to implement the land tenure decisions made in the RMP will include full public participation.

Rights-of-Way: Public lands will generally be available for transportation and utility rights-of-way except where specifically prohibited by law or regulation (such as wilderness study areas) and in areas specifically identified as avoidance and exclusion areas to protect high resource values.

Energy and Minerals: Except where specifically withdrawn to protect resource values, public lands will be available for energy and mineral exploration and development based upon applicable regulations and Federal and State laws. Mitigation measures will be developed to protect resource values.

Recreation: The public lands will be managed to enhance recreation opportunities and visual resources. All lands will be identified as being within either special recreation management areas (SRMAs) or extensive recreation management areas (ERMAs). Some areas may be subject to special measures to protect resources or reduce conflicts among uses. BLM may develop and maintain various recreation facilities on the public lands including campgrounds, picnic areas and boat launches.

Motorized Vehicle Use: All public lands will be designated as open, limited, or closed to off-highway vehicles. Public safety, resource protection, user access needs and conflict resolution will be considered in making these decisions.

National Wild and Scenic Rivers System: All rivers and streams in the Owyhee Resource Area, including those on the Nationwide River Inventory, will be evaluated for potential addition to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. The evaluation will be done in accordance with the guidelines published by the Secretaries of Interior and Agriculture on September 7, 1982, and other current applicable guidance.

Wilderness Recommendations: BLM wilderness recommendations developed during previous wilderness evaluation efforts will be carried forward into the RMP. Any additional BLM wilderness "suitable" recommendations developed during the RMP will be in accordance with the criteria and quality standards identified in the BLM Wilderness Study Policy; Policies Criteria and Guidelines for Conducting Wilderness Studies on Public Lands.

Cultural, Geological, Paleontological and Cave Resources: Cultural, geological, paleontological and cave resources will be managed to maintain or enhance significant scientific, educational and recreational values. Cultural sites that meet National Register criteria will be protected and nominated for inclusion on the register.

Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC): Areas of critical environmental concern (ACECs) are defined by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) as: "Areas within the public lands where special management attention is required to protect and prevent irreparable damage to important historic, cultural, or scenic values, fish and wildlife resources or other natural systems or processes, or to protect life and safety from natural hazards." ACECs may be designated in areas where both criteria of "relevance" and "importance" as defined in the BLM planning regulations are met.

Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project

Development of the Owyhee RMP has overlapped with the development of the Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project (ICBEMP). When the record of decision for the ICBEMP is signed, 65 BLM and Forest Service land use plans will be amended. The Owyhee RMP will be one of those plans. The amendment process will entail the incorporation of management direction from ICBEMP into the RMP in a hierarchical manner. If there is management direction in the RMP that is inconsistent with ICBEMP, the RMP will be revised to ensure consistency. If there is management direction from ICBEMP that is not addressed in the RMP, but that is applicable to the Owyhee Resource Area, it will be incorporated in the RMP. If there is management direction in the RMP that is consistent with ICBEMP, but is more detailed, it will be retained (this is expected to be the primary situation with the Owyhee RMP).

Also associated with the ICBEMP is the ICBEMP Scientific Assessment. The Scientific Assessment used information from many sources and disciplines on lands within the Basin and has resulted in the preparation of numerous documents, databases and models. The Scientific Assessment provides information about broad-scale conditions and trends within the Basin and is intended to be used by managers to develop broad management goals and priorities and to provide context for decisions at finer scales. The ICBEMP is developing processes for "stepping down" the broad-scale information of the Scientific Assessment which would involve three levels of analysis. These processes include sub-basin review (mid-scale analysis), ecosystem analysis at the watershed scale and site or project analysis. Over time, the Scientific Assessment information such as concerns with rangeland health, aquatic health, weeds, resource dependent economically vulnerable communities, etc. can be related to successively finer scales within the Owyhee Resource Area through the "step-down" process. Because the Owyhee RMP and the Scientific Assessment were developed concurrently, the Assessment has not been incorporated directly into the RMP. However, as with other plans in the Interior Columbia Basin, such incorporation will take place over time through the step-down process.

Relationship of the Owyhee RMP to Other Planning Documents

BLM has three primary levels of land use planning decisions; the RMP level, the activity level and the site specific level. This RMP focuses mostly on broad resource objectives and direction. However, it also provides some activity level guidance and includes some site specific decisions. Several existing activity level plans are referenced in this RMP. They will be updated or modified, as necessary, to include current information and be in conformance with the RMP. These plans include, but are not limited to, the Owyhee Off-Road Vehicle Management Plan, the Wild Horse Herd Management Plan, the Lower Snake River District Fire Management Plan, the Owyhee Juniper Woodland Harvest Management Plan, the Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area Management Plan, the Owyhee River Recreation Management Plan and several livestock grazing allotment management plans. Subsequent activity level and site specific level planning processes will include appropriate public participation opportunities and NEPA compliance.

Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area Legislation

Public Law 103-64 was passed by Congress and signed into law on August 4, 1993. This law established the 482,457 acre Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area (SRBOPNCA); 57,109 public land acres are within the Owyhee Resource Area. Section 3.(a)(2) states "The purposes for which the conservation area is established, and shall be managed, are to provide for the conservation, protection, and enhancement of raptor populations and habitats and the natural and environmental resources and values associated therewith, and of the scientific, cultural, and educational resources and values of the public lands in the conservation area." These purposes have been incorporated into the management objectives for this area.

The law set forth specific land use management directives for the conservation area. The law specifically withdrew the Federal lands within the conservation area from all forms of entry, appropriation, application, selection and disposal except for voluntary land exchanges which would resolve ownership related land use conflicts within the conservation area. The law also withdrew the Federal lands from location under the mining laws, the operation of the mineral and geothermal leasing laws, and the mineral material disposal laws, except that mineral materials subject to disposal may be made available from existing sites. These mandates are reflected in the Owyhee RMP.

Standards and Guidelines – Department of the Interior Regulations

The Secretary of Interior promulgated amendments (final rules) to the following regulations pertaining to livestock grazing on public lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management: 43 CFR Part 4 - Department Hearings and Appeals Procedures; 43 CFR Part 1780 - Cooperative Relations; and 43 CFR Part 4100 - Grazing Administration-Exclusive of Alaska.

The above final rules were published in the Federal Register on February 22, 1995 and became effective on August 21, 1995.

Sections 4180.1 and 4180.2 of 43 CFR Part 4100 address "Fundamentals of rangeland health" and "Standards and guidelines for grazing administration", respectively.

The Idaho State Director of the Bureau of Land Management, in consultation with the three resource advisory councils in Idaho established under 43 CFR Part 1780, Subpart 1784, developed standards and guidelines to be applied to livestock grazing. Those standards and guidelines were approved by the Secretary of Interior on August 12, 1997. See Appendix LVST-1.

The Owyhee Resource Management Plan incorporates the Idaho Standards for Rangeland Health and Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management.

Plan Evaluation

The RMP will be routinely monitored and periodically evaluated to determine if plan objectives are being met, or are likely to be met, and whether the objectives continue to be valid, realistic and achievable. Evaluation will also assess whether changed circumstances or new information would substantially alter the levels or methods of activities in the plan, or result in impacts that would be substantially different than those that were projected. The reason for the evaluation is to determine whether there is significant cause for an amendment or revision of the plan, or whether plan maintenance is appropriate.

This adaptive management approach is a continuing process of monitoring, researching, evaluating and adjusting management with the purpose of improving plan implementation and achieving RMP objectives. This approach should optimize the benefits and efficiency of the RMP. It will allow adjustments to be made to meet plan objectives, increase success and improve results. The RMP is based on current scientific knowledge and to be successful, it must have flexibility to adapt and respond to new information as the knowledge base changes. New information will be evaluated and a decision will be made whether to pursue adjustments or changes. New information that would compel a strategy adjustment may come from monitoring, research, statutory or regulatory changes, organizational or process adjustments or additional sources. This adjustment may result in the refinement of management direction or land use allocations as a plan maintenance action, or it may require a plan amendment. Adaptive management decisions may vary in scale from site-specific, to watershed level, to the entire resource area.

Minor changes, refinements or clarifications in the plan may take the form of plan maintenance actions. Maintenance actions respond to minor data changes and incorporation of activity plans. Such maintenance is limited to further refining or documenting a previously approved decision incorporated into the plan. Plan maintenance will not result in expansion of the scope of resource uses or restrictions, nor change the terms, conditions and decisions of the RMP. Maintenance actions are not considered a plan amendment and do not require the formal public involvement and interagency coordination process undertaken for plan amendments. Plan maintenance will be documented as appropriate. Plan maintenance is provided for in the BLM planning regulations in 43 CFR 1610.5-4.

If the evaluation concludes that land use allocations or management direction need to be modified or if plan objectives are not achievable, a plan amendment or revision may be appropriate. A plan amendment or revision may also be initiated because of the need to consider monitoring findings, new data, new or revised policy, a change in circumstances, or a proposed action that may result in the scope of resource uses, or a change in the terms, conditions and decisions of the RMP. If a plan amendment or revision is initiated, the procedures set forth in 43 CFR 1610.5-5 or 1610.5-6 will be followed.

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Air Resources 9
Soil Resources 9
Water Resources 11
Vegetation 12
Riparian-Wetland Areas 13
Forest Management 14
Wildlife Habitat 15
Fishery Habitat 18
Special Status Species 20
Wild Horse Management 21
Livestock Grazing Management 23
Fire Management 25
Lands 28
Locatable Minerals 33
Fluid Minerals 33
Mineral Materials 34
Recreation 35
Wilderness 41
Visual Resources 44
Cultural Resources 44
Hazardous Materials 46
Areas of Critical Environmental Concern 47

Air Resources

Objective:
AIRQ 1: Meet or exceed the National Ambient Air Quality Standards and the Prevention of Significant Deterioration regulations with all authorized actions.

Rationale: The Federal Clean Air Act and State of Idaho regulations require federal agencies to meet or exceed air quality standards.

Monitoring:
- Review of prescribed burn plan, pre-burn and post-burn calculations of acreage and tonnage on site.
- Annual Work Plan (AWP) identification.
- Maintain accurate records of both acreage and tonnage burned to date.
- Periodic review of NEPA documentation.
- Field review of compliance with mitigating measures.

Management Actions and Allocations:
1. Limit prescribed burning in juniper/sagebrush/grassland areas to a maximum of 15,000 acres per year (or the equivalent of 100,000 tons of fuels) and average 7,500 acres of prescribed burns per year over the life of the plan. Projected emissions from individual burns will be calculated to assure compliance with National Ambient Air Quality Standards and Prevention of Significant Deterioration regulations.

2. Limit unnecessary emissions from existing and new point and nonpoint sources by requiring and implementing Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and Stipulations for reducing or controlling emissions.

Soil Resources

Objective:
SOIL 1: Improve unsatisfactory and maintain satisfactory watershed health/condition on all areas.

Rationale: The BLM must comply with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act, the Taylor Grazing Act, the Public Rangelands Improvement Act, the Clean Water Act, Idaho Standards for Rangeland Health and Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management, and other federal and state laws and regulations regarding watershed health/condition and water quality. Improving or maintaining watershed health/condition will benefit grazing, wildlife, recreation, fishery and water quality programs.

Monitoring:
- Monitoring includes rangeland health assessments, collection of utilization, trend, climate, and ecological site inventory data by various methods. See Appendix MONT-1 for details concerning some of these procedures.
- Area specific monitoring may be conducted using various methods (e.g., 3-F erosion bridge).

Management Actions and Allocations:

1. Implement grazing practices that during and at the end of the grazing season provide adequate amounts of ground cover (determined on an ecological site basis) to support proper infiltration, maintain soil moisture, stabilize soils, and maintain site productivity.

2. Implement grazing practices that improve or maintain native rangeland species to attain composition, density, aerial cover and vigor appropriate to site potential.

3. Limit OHMV use in high erosion hazard watersheds, watersheds that are at-risk or in unsatisfactory condition.

4. Grazing systems and other activities will be designed to minimize soil erosion caused by surface disturbing activities through proper timing with regard to soil moisture content and range readiness.

5. Provide a minimum of two growing seasons rest from livestock grazing and other watershed disturbing activities following fires.

6. Implement a juniper abatement plan for appropriate sites on which juniper is invading.

Objective:

SOIL 2: Achieve stabilization of current, and prevent the potential for future, localized accelerated soil erosion problems (particularly on streambanks, roads, and trails). Localized accelerated soil erosion is where humans, by their actions, are responsible for the site specific erosive process.

Rationale: The BLM must comply with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act, the Taylor Grazing Act, the Public Rangelands Improvement Act, the Clean Water Act, Idaho Standards for Rangeland Health and Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management, and other federal and state laws and regulations regarding watershed health/condition and water quality. Improving or maintaining watershed health/condition will benefit grazing, wildlife, recreation, fishery and water quality programs.

Monitoring:

- Regular inspections of mineral related activities to assure compliance with plan of operation and permit stipulations.
- Monitoring of streambanks as part of riparian habitat assessments.
- Monitoring of site specific OHMV activities for soil/sediment impacts.
- Periodic inspection of other surface disturbing activities to assure compliance with BMPs.

Management Actions and Allocations:

1. Improve or maintain streambank and channel stability as appropriate for the site by managing grazing to limit annual trampling impacts to 10% or less of the linear bank length.

2. Authorizations for site specific surface disturbing activities (e.g., road building, drill pad construction, utility lines) will be reviewed to assure that approved Best Management Practices (BMPs) are incorporated to reduce soil erosion and sediment yields to a minimum.

3. Limit surface disturbing activities on soils sensitive to compaction or that have a high soil erosion potential rating, or that are exhibiting existing accelerated erosion problems.

Water Resources

Objective:
WATR 1: Meet or exceed State of Idaho water quality standards on all Federally administered waters within the Owyhee Resource Area.

Rationale: Federal government agencies are required to comply with all federal, state, interstate and local requirements, administrative authority, and process and sanctions in respect to the control and abatement of water pollution. The Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act) of 1977, as amended, requires the restoration and maintenance of the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the nations waters.

Monitoring:
- Monitoring includes collection of rangeland health assessment, utilization, trend, climate, and water quality data by various methods. See Appendix MONT-1 for details concerning procedures.

Management Actions and Allocations:
1. In pastures containing riparian areas categorized as unsatisfactory, non-functioning, or functional-at-risk, or stream segments listed as water quality limited in the current Idaho Division of Environmental Quality 303(d) list, implement grazing practices that make progress towards achieving proper functioning condition and satisfactory riparian condition. These grazing practices will, at a minimum, comply with the Idaho Standards for Rangeland Health and Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management, and BMPs and component practices approved in the Idaho Agricultural Pollution Abatement Plan or subsequent plans. See Table RIPN-1 and Map RIPN-1 for affected areas. Future inventory or monitoring may indicate additional pastures to which this management action will apply.

2. Improve or maintain herbaceous vegetation species to attain composition, density, canopy and ground cover, and vigor appropriate for the site. Adequate residual stubble height in an amount appropriate for the site, will be present throughout the grazing treatment and overwinter. This pertains to key sedge and rush species which are excellent streambank stabilizers.

3. Improve or maintain woody riparian vegetation species to attain composition, density, canopy and ground cover, structure, and vigor appropriate for the site. Woody riparian vegetation utilization levels will be established to promote species reflective of the site potential.

4. Improve or maintain streambank and channel stability as appropriate for the site by managing grazing to limit annual trampling impacts to 10% or less of the linear bank length.

5. Implement a juniper abatement plan for appropriate sites on which juniper is invading.

6. Implement management practices addressing non-grazing impacts to riparian areas where needed and appropriate.

7. Provide a minimum of two growing seasons rest from livestock grazing following fires.

Objective:

WATR 2: Follow current State water rights processes and procedures to acquire water rights for beneficial uses and support establishment of instream flows which are in the public interest.

Rationale: The BLM is committed to acquiring State water rights to guarantee future water availability for all public land activities and protest all water right applications by private individuals which may interfere with Bureau water rights.

Monitoring:

- Annual review of new project files and minimum instream flows recommended.

Management Actions and Allocations:

1. Obtain water rights for all water development projects.

2. Recommend, where appropriate, establishment of minimum instream flows for perennial streams managed by the BLM.

Vegetation

Objective:

VEGE 1: Improve unsatisfactory and maintain satisfactory vegetation health/condition on all areas.

Rationale: The Federal Land Policy Management Act 1976 - Section 201(a) mandates that public lands be managed in a manner that will protect the quality of the ecological resources. The Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978 directs that the condition of the public rangelands be improved so that they become as productive as feasible for wildlife habitat and other rangeland values. The BLM is committed to maintaining and enhancing vegetation in terms of diversity and abundance of species and diversity of plant communities.

Monitoring:

- Monitoring includes collection of ecological site inventory, rangeland health assessment, utilization, trend, actual use, climate, and other data by various methods. See Appendix MONT-1 for details concerning procedures.

Management Actions and Allocations:

1. Implement grazing practices that during and at the end of the grazing season provide adequate amounts of ground cover (determined on an ecological site basis) to support proper infiltration, maintain soil moisture, stabilize soils, and maintain site productivity.

2. Implement grazing practices that improve or maintain native rangeland species to attain composition, density, foliar cover and vigor appropriate to site potential.

3. Implement prescribed burning practices in areas where it is determined that burning would improve rangeland health and increase native plant biodiversity in western juniper and big sagebrush vegetation types. Mechanical and chemical methods may also be used.

4. Provide a minimum of two growing seasons rest from livestock grazing and other watershed disturbing activities following prescribed or wild fire.

5. In pastures containing riparian areas categorized as unsatisfactory, non-functioning or functional-at risk, implement grazing practices that make progress towards achieving proper functioning condition and satisfactory riparian condition. These grazing practices will, at a minimum, comply with the Idaho Standards for Rangeland Health and Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management (see 43 CFR 4180) and BMPs and component grazing practices approved in the Idaho Agricultural Pollution Abatement Plan or subsequent plans. See Table RIPN-1 and Map RIPN-1 for affected areas. Future inventory or monitoring may indicate additional pastures to which this management action will apply.

6. Apply approved noxious weed control methods. (Includes burning, mechanical, manual, biological, and chemical control methods as identified in the Vegetation Management EIS (USDI, BLM, 1991).)

7. Implement grazing practices designed to meet Idaho Standards for Rangeland Health and conform to the Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management (See Appendix LVST-1).

Riparian-Wetland Areas

Objective:

RIPN 1: Maintain or improve riparian-wetland areas to attain proper functioning and satisfactory conditions. Riparian-wetland areas include streams, springs, seeps, and wetlands.

Rationale: BLM Wildlife and Fisheries Management Manual Section 6500 directs the BLM to maintain the continued effectiveness of habitat improvements and to maintain and enhance important resident fisheries resources. BLM Manual Section 6840 directs BLM to ensure that the crucial habitats of sensitive animals will be managed and/or conserved to minimize the need for listing as Threatened or Endangered. The Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act) of 1977, as amended, requires the restoration and maintenance of the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the nations waters. Water quality is directly related to the health of riparian ecosystems.

Monitoring:

- Monitoring includes collection of rangeland health assessment, utilization, trend, climate, and water quality data by various methods. See Appendix MONT-1 for details concerning procedures.

Management Actions and Allocations:

1. In pastures containing riparian areas categorized as unsatisfactory, non-functioning, or functional-at-risk, implement grazing practices that progress towards achieving proper functioning and satisfactory riparian condition. These grazing practices will, at a minimum, comply with the Idaho Standards for Rangeland Health and Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management, and BMPs and component practices approved in the Idaho Agricultural Pollution Abatement Plan or subsequent plans. See Table RIPN-1 and Map RIPN-1 for affected areas. Future inventory or monitoring may indicate additional pastures to which this management action will apply.

2. Improve or maintain herbaceous vegetation species to attain composition, density, canopy and ground cover, and vigor appropriate for the site. Adequate residual stubble height, in an amount appropriate for the site, will be present throughout the grazing treatment and overwinter. This pertains to those key sedge and rush forage species which are excellent streambank stabilizers.

3. Improve or maintain woody riparian vegetation species to attain composition, density, canopy and ground cover, structure, and vigor appropriate for the site. Woody riparian vegetation utilization levels will be established to promote species reflective of the site potential.

4. Improve or maintain streambank and channel stability as appropriate for the site by managing grazing to limit annual trampling impacts to 10% or less of the linear bank length.

5. Implement a juniper abatement plan for appropriate sites on which juniper is invading.

6. Implement management practices addressing non-grazing impacts to riparian areas where needed and appropriate.

7. Provide a minimum of two growing seasons rest from livestock grazing following fires.

Forest Management

Objective:
FORS 1: Manage Douglas-fir communities (about 36,200 acres) to emphasize forest health, vegetative diversity, wildlife and watershed values.

Rationale: The Federal Land Policy Management Act 1976 - Section 102(a)(8) mandates that public lands be managed in a manner that will protect the quality of ecological resources. The BLM is committed to maintaining and enhancing vegetation in terms of diversity and abundance of species and diversity of plant communities. Douglas-fir communities are present on less than 3% of the public lands in the Owyhee Resource Area. Their retention is critical to overall ecological balance, particularly in light of harvesting activities on intermingled State and private lands.

Monitoring:

- Monitoring includes examination for tree pests such as the Douglas-fir tussock moth and site inspections to ensure no unauthorized tree removals occur.

Management Actions and Allocations:

1. Classify all Douglas-fir forest lands (36,200 acres) as being unavailable for the management of forest products. Forest stands will be retained for biodiversity. Trees will only be cut in response to forest health and safety concerns.

Objective:

FORS 2: Use juniper harvesting to help achieve a desired plant community.

Rationale: The Federal Land Policy Management Act 1976 - Section 201(a) mandates that public lands be managed in a manner that will protect the quality of ecological resources. The BLM is committed to maintaining and enhancing vegetation in terms of diversity and abundance of species and diversity of plant communities. Juniper harvesting is one of several methods available to control seral juniper encroachment into sagebrush-grassland ecological sites and manage the ecological balance of natural plant communities.

Monitoring:

- Monitoring includes site inspections to insure compliance with the standard woodcutting stipulations such as stumpage height, layout perimeter, slash dispersal and cutting of unauthorized vegetation such as aspen or mountain mahogany.
- Monitoring also includes collection of data concerning the impacts of the woodcut on the understory vegetation. See Appendix MONT-1 for details concerning procedures for vegetation monitoring.

Management Actions and Allocations:

1. Manage harvest of western juniper woodlands in accordance with layout and cutting standards in the Owyhee Juniper Woodland Harvest Management Plan (USDI, BLM, October 1987). See Map FORS-1.

Wildlife Habitat

Objective:

WDLF 1: Maintain or enhance the condition, abundance structural stage and distribution of plant communities and special habitat features required to support a high diversity and desired populations of wildlife.

Rationale: Section 102.8 of The Federal Land Policy and Management Act states that it is policy of the United States that public lands be managed in a manner that will protect the quality of multiple resources and will provide food and habitat for fish and wildlife and domestic animals. The Public Rangelands Improvement Act (PRIA) directs improvement of rangeland conditions and provides for rangeland improvements including providing habitat for wildlife. The Memorandum of Understanding between the BLM and IDF&G states that the two agencies will work for the common purpose of maintaining, improving and managing wildlife resources on public lands.

Monitoring:

- Monitoring includes collection of utilization, trend, climate, rangeland health assessment, and other data to assess vegetation characteristics as they apply to wildlife species and wildlife habitat objectives.
- Additional monitoring includes use of appropriate techniques such as pellet group counts or breeding bird transects, lek counts, etc. which are applicable to specific types of wildlife. See Appendix MONT-1 for details concerning procedures for various methods.
- Periodically inspect/monitor authorized BLM activities including, but not limited to, range improvement projects, ROWs, OHMV use areas and woodcuts to insure compliance with wildlife stipulations and document observed habitat and animal disturbance.

Management Actions and Allocations:

1. Ensure that all activity plans include objectives for maintaining or enhancing habitat for those wildlife species known or likely to occur within the planning area.

2. Limit the adverse impacts of various land use activities, management actions and land tenure adjustments to wildlife populations and habitats through implementation of management actions identified in objectives FORS 2, WHRS 1, LVST 1, FIRE 1-4, LAND 1-6, LOCM 1, FLUM 1, MMAT 1, RECT 1 and HAZM 1.

3. Protect and enhance habitat for a diversity of wildlife through implementation of management actions identified in objectives SOIL 1 and 2, WATR 1 and 2, VEGE 1, RIPN 1, FORS 1 and 2, FISH 1 and 2, RECT 3, WNES 1 and 2, HAZM 1 and ACEC 1.

4. Adjust overall grazing management practices to ensure that adequate upland forage and cover remains to accommodate the needs of wildlife. Specifically:
   - limit utilization of key browse species, as measured in the fall, to a maximum of 30% within all deer winter habitat and 50% within all other habitats.
   - limit utilization of key upland herbaceous forage species to a maximum of 50% at the time of livestock removal from a pasture.

   More restrictive utilization standards may be imposed where necessary to accomplish specific wildlife or other resource objectives.

5. Design and implement vegetation treatments to improve habitat where juniper or shrub density is contributing to unsatisfactory habitat conditions. All treatments will be designed to protect scarce, unique and highly productive wildlife habitat types, retain large interconnected blocks of more common habitat types and accommodate specific wildlife habitat requirements including migration corridors for big game. Reseed burns with a variety of shrubs, forbs and grasses. Rest all burns and seedings from livestock grazing for a minimum of two growing seasons following treatment.

6. Ensure water availability for wildlife by providing unrestricted access to all livestock waters, requiring that where necessary, waters are left on following removal of livestock and constructing additional water developments where water is determined to be limiting. Ensure that water is available at intervals of no more than three miles apart in big game habitat.

7. Retain all public land within crucial and other high quality wildlife habitats unless exchanging for land of equal or higher value and acquire additional high quality habitat through purchase or exchange with willing landowners. These include but are not limited to wetland/riparian habitats, crucial big game winter habitat and isolated tracts and shrublands adjacent to agricultural areas that provide important cover for upland game. Isolated tracts will be grazed only if needed to maintain or improve wildlife habitat.

8. Minimize barriers to big game movement by constructing new fences and modifying existing fences to meet or exceed Boise District Fence Policy standards for the species present.

9. Protect and enhance habitat for wildlife at all developed springs and selected undeveloped springs, wet meadows, reservoirs and stream riparian reaches by fencing to exclude livestock. Close all exclosures to livestock grazing for the life of this plan except where it is determined that controlled grazing is necessary to achieve a specific resource objective.

10. Where feasible, enhance waterfowl nesting habitat by ensuring waterfowl benefits are incorporated into reservoirs with the potential to support nesting waterfowl. Enhancement may include fencing, construction of nesting islands and/or other structures and planting food and cover species.

11. Develop cooperative wildlife habitat/farming development (Sikes Act) agreements designed to enhance habitat for upland game and other wildlife.

12. Protect raptor nests and manage adjacent vegetation to ensure adequate habitat for prey species. Authorize no human caused disturbance within a 0.5 mile radius of any known golden eagle nest between February 1 and June 30 and other species' nests between March 15 and June 30. Disturbance is defined as any activity which could result in frequent flushing of adults or young, nest abandonment or significant loss of prey base.

13. Ensure that all power poles on public land are designed to prevent raptor electrocution.

14. Ensure that management to maintain or improve habitat for raptors and their prey species receives priority consideration within the Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area as detailed in the SRBOPNCA Management Plan. See Map NCA-1.

15. Install gates at entrances to caves and abandoned mine shafts where disturbance to bat populations is determined to be a problem.

Fishery Habitat

Objective:
FISH 1: Improve or maintain perennial stream/riparian areas to attain satisfactory conditions to support native fish.

Rationale: BLM Wildlife and Fisheries Management Manual Section 6500 directs BLM to maintain the continued effectiveness of habitat improvements and to maintain and enhance important resident fisheries resources. BLM Manual Section 6840 directs BLM to ensure that the crucial habitats of sensitive animals will be managed and conserved to minimize the need for listing as threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act. The Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act) of 1977, as amended, requires the restoration and maintenance of the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the nations waters.

Monitoring:
- Monitoring includes collection of rangeland health assessment, utilization, trend, climate, water quality and fish habitat data by various methods. See Appendix MONT-1 for details concerning procedures.

Management Actions and Allocations:
1. In pastures containing riparian areas categorized as unsatisfactory, non-functioning, or functional-at-risk, implement grazing practices that make progress towards achieving proper functioning condition and satisfactory riparian condition. These grazing practices will, at a minimum, comply with the Idaho Standards for Rangeland Health and Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management, and BMPs and component practices approved in the Idaho Agricultural Pollution Abatement Plan or subsequent plans. See Table RIPN-1 and Map RIPN-1 for affected areas. Future inventory or monitoring may indicate additional pastures to which this management action will apply.

2. Improve or maintain herbaceous vegetation species to attain composition, density, canopy and ground cover, and vigor appropriate for the site. Adequate residual stubble height in an amount appropriate for the site, will be present throughout the grazing treatment and overwinter. This pertains to those key sedge and rush forage species which are excellent streambank stabilizers.

3. Improve or maintain woody riparian vegetation species to attain composition, density, canopy and ground cover, structure, and vigor appropriate for the site. Woody riparian vegetation utilization levels will be established to promote species reflective of the site potential.

4. Improve or maintain streambank and channel stability appropriate for the site by managing grazing to limit annual trampling impacts to 10% or less of linear bank length.

5. Implement a juniper abatement plan for appropriate sites on which juniper is invading.

6. Implement management practices addressing non-grazing impacts to riparian areas where needed and appropriate.

7. Provide a minimum of two growing seasons rest from livestock grazing following fires.

Objective:

FISH 2: Improve reservoir fisheries, when appropriate, in consultation with State agencies and adjacent landowners.

Rationale: BLM Wildlife and Fisheries Management Manual Section 6500 directs BLM to maintain the continued effectiveness of habitat improvements and to maintain and enhance important resident fisheries resources. BLM Manual Section 6840 directs BLM to ensure that the crucial habitats of sensitive animals will be managed and conserved to minimize the need for listing as threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act. The Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act) of 1977, as amended, requires the restoration and maintenance of the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the nations water at a level of quality which provides protection for fish and wildlife.

Monitoring:

- Monitoring includes collection of rangeland health assessment, utilization, trend, climate, water quality and fish habitat data by various methods. See Appendix MONT-1 for details concerning procedures.

Management Actions and Allocations:

1. In pastures containing wetland areas categorized as unsatisfactory, non-functioning, or functional-at-risk, implement grazing practices that make progress towards achieving proper functioning condition and satisfactory riparian condition. These grazing practices will, at a minimum, comply with the Idaho Standards for Rangeland Health and Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management, and BMPs and component practices approved in the Idaho Agricultural Pollution Abatement Plan or subsequent plans. See Table RIPN-1 and Map RIPN-1 for affected areas. Future inventory or monitoring may indicate additional pastures to which this management action will apply.

2. Improve or maintain herbaceous vegetation species to attain composition, density, canopy and ground cover, and vigor appropriate for the site. Adequate residual stubble height in an amount appropriate for the site, will be present throughout the grazing treatment and overwinter. This pertains to those key sedge and rush forage species.

3. Improve or maintain woody riparian vegetation species to attain composition, density, canopy and ground cover, structure, and vigor appropriate for the site. Woody riparian vegetation utilization levels will be established to promote species reflective of the site potential.

4. Improve or maintain shoreline and soil surface stability appropriate for the site by managing grazing to limit annual trampling impacts to 10% or less of the linear shoreline length.

5. Implement a juniper abatement plan for appropriate sites on which juniper is invading.

6. Implement management practices addressing non-grazing impacts to riparian areas where needed and appropriate.

7. Provide a minimum of two growing seasons rest from livestock grazing following fires.

Special Status Species

Objective:

SPSS 1: Manage special status species and habitats to increase or maintain populations at levels where their existence is no longer threatened and there is no need for listing under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended. See Tables SPSS-1 and SPSS-2.

Rationale: Protection and recovery of federally listed threatened and endangered species is mandated under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended. BLM Manual 6840 also directs that BLM shall carry out management activities consistent with the principles of multiple-use while conserving proposed, candidate, BLM sensitive and State species of special concern and their habitat. It also directs BLM to ensure that any activities authorized, funded or carried out do not contribute to the need to federally list any species as threatened or endangered.

Monitoring:

- Conduct population or habitat monitoring on a regular basis for selected special status species of plants and animals.
- Monitor key populations and habitats or population/habitat objectives as identified in AMPs or other activity plans.
- Appropriate monitoring techniques for special status species may be identified in the wildlife section of Appendix MONT-1 or additional techniques may be required or utilized.

Management Actions and Allocations:

1. Prepare, revise, and implement Habitat Management Plans (HMPs) and other resource activity plans and cooperate in the development and implementation of Recovery Plans, Conservation Agreements and Strategies and species management plans to ensure that objectives for special status plant and animal species are incorporated and met.

2. Limit the adverse impacts of various land use activities, management actions and land tenure adjustments to special status plant and animal species populations and habitats through implementation of management actions identified in objectives FORS 2, WHRS 1, LVST 1, FIRE 1-4, LAND 1-6, LOCM 1, FLUM 1, MMAT 1, RECT 1 and HAZM 1. To limit adverse impacts, fencing of populations and their habitats will occasionally be required.

3. Protect and enhance habitat for a diversity of special status species through implementation of management actions identified in objectives SOIL 1 and 2, WATR 1 and 2, VEGE 1, RIPN 1, FORS 1 and 2, WDLF 1, FISH 1 and 2, RECT 3, WNES 1 and 2, HAZM 1 and ACEC 1.

4. Acquire additional high quality habitat for special status species through purchase or exchange with willing landowners.

5. Protect bald eagle winter habitat and populations through implementation of the Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area Management Plan and restricting activities that would result in disturbance to wintering eagles or adversely impact roost trees, prey species or other habitat components.

6. Enhance bald eagle winter habitat by planting additional roost trees where natural regeneration of suitable tree species is lacking.

7. Construct artificial nesting structures for ferruginous hawks and other special status species in areas where suitable nesting sites are determined to be limiting.

8. Maintain suitable grassland nesting habitat for long-billed curlew.

9. Identify, protect and enhance key sage grouse habitats and populations. Guidance for enhancement and protection is addressed in the Memorandum of Agreement in the 1997 Idaho Sage Grouse Management Plan (March 1998). Subsequent guidance may become available through development of plans by local sage grouse working groups or similar efforts.

10. Protect and enhance key Columbia spotted frog habitats and populations by implementing conservation actions identified in the Conservation Strategy for the Columbia Spotted Frog (*Rana luteiventris)* in Idaho, pending its completion.

11. Limit recreational disturbance to bighorn sheep and other species associated with canyon and wetland/riparian habitats by not exceeding the interim carrying capacity objectives identified in the Owyhee River Recreation Management Plan.

12. Protect and enhance California bighorn sheep habitat and populations within the boundaries of Owyhee River Bighorn Sheep Habitat Area ACEC through continued implementation of the ACEC Management Plan.

13. Reduce the potential for disease transmission between domestic sheep and goats to California bighorn sheep by strict adherence to the 1998 Revised Guidelines for Domestic Sheep and Goat Management in Native Wild Sheep Habitats (BLM 1998) and all subsequent revisions.

14. Facilitate the reintroduction, expansion or supplemental transplant of special status species into suitable habitats where this is determined to be important to the recovery or management of a species or population.

Wild Horse Management

Objective:

WHRS 1: Maintain wild and free-roaming horses in the Owyhee Wild Horse Herd Management Areas (HMAs) at appropriate management levels (AML) within a thriving natural ecological balance.

Rationale: The Wild and Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act of 1971 (PL 92-195) requires the BLM to manage wild free-roaming horses and burros under multiple-use in a manner that is designed to achieve a thriving natural ecological balance on public lands.

Monitoring:

- Monitoring of the vegetation includes collection of rangeland health assessment, actual use, utilization, trend, climate, and ecological site inventory data by various methods.
- Wild horse monitoring also includes collection of data concerning population characteristics. See Appendix MONT-1 for details concerning procedures.

Management Actions and Allocations:

1. Manage wild horses for the appropriate management level (AML) in the Hardtrigger, Black Mountain and Sands Basin Herd Management Areas (HMAs). See Map WHRS-1 and Table WHRS-1 for allotment specific details.

HMA	AML	Population Range
Hardtrigger	98	66 - 130
Black Mountain	45	30 - 60
Sands Basin	49	33 - 64
Total	**192**	**129 - 254**

2. Allocate forage for wild horses at the AML. See Table WHRS-2 for HMA specific details. AML may be adjusted and the forage allocation will correspond as determined by rangeland monitoring to ensure a thriving natural ecological balance.

HMA	Forage Allocation (AUMs)
Hardtrigger	1,176
Black Mountain	540
Sands Basin	588
Total	**2,304**

3. Protect wild free-roaming horses from illegal capture, branding, harassment, or death.

4. Manage wild free-roaming horses as a component of the public lands in a manner that maintains or improves the rangeland ecosystem.

5. Retain inactive status on a portion of the Hardtrigger Herd Area. See Table WHRS-1 for details.

6. Manage for recreational opportunities and experiences within the HMAs through coordination with affected parties and route designation, while protecting wild and free-roaming horses and their habitat.

7. Subject to multiple use management objectives, upgrade, modify, or remove rangeland developments that adversely impact distribution or free-roaming behavior of wild horses within HMAs.

8. Design new rangeland developments to minimize adverse impacts on wild horses.

Livestock Grazing Management

Objective:

LVST 1: Provide for a sustained level of livestock use compatible with meeting other resource objectives. Resolve issues associated with livestock grazing identified in the allotment management summary. See Appendix LVST-1 in the Proposed Owyhee Resource Management Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement (July 1999).

Rationale: The Taylor Grazing Act directs stabilization of the livestock industry dependent upon public lands. It also directs that action be taken to stop injury to public grazing lands and provide for orderly use. The Federal Land Policy Management Act 1976 - Section 201(1) mandates that public lands be managed in a manner that will protect the quality of the ecological resources. The Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978 directs that the condition of the public rangelands be improved so that they become as productive as feasible for wildlife habitat and other rangeland values. The BLM is committed to maintaining and enhancing vegetation in terms of diversity and abundance of species and diversity of plant communities. The Idaho Standards for Rangeland Health and Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management are to be used as management goals and management techniques for the betterment of the environment, protection of cultural resources, and sustained productivity of the range.

Monitoring:

- Monitoring includes collection of ecological site inventory, rangeland health assessment, utilization, trend, actual use, climate, and other data by various methods.
- Monitoring also includes use supervision and compliance checks. See Appendix MONT-1 for details concerning procedures.

Management Actions and Allocations:

1. Allocate 135,116 AUMs for livestock, 2,304 AUMs for wild horses, and 2,673 AUMs for wildlife as shown in Table LVST-1 and Table WHRS-2. See Appendix LVST-1 in the Proposed Owyhee Resource Management Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement (July 1999) for wildlife AUM allocations and other information. The livestock allocation is the current active permitted use for livestock in the Owyhee Resource Area. In order to meet resource objectives, the forage allocation will be adjusted based upon monitoring and assessment. Evaluation of monitoring data will determine future stocking levels. Stocking levels necessary to meet objectives are projected to be approximately 112,649 AUMs in 5 years and approximately 105,899 AUMs in 20 years. The average actual grazing use has been 96,676 AUMs from 1988-1997.

2. Prioritize allotments from their current management classifications of intensive management, less intensive management, and management in association with private lands to an allotment categorization based upon resource conditions, resource potentials, resource concerns, economics, present management and other criteria. These criteria are used to place the allotments into three categories; improve (I), maintain (M), and custodial (C). Due to the large number of allotments categorized as improve, the improve category allotments are further prioritized as High, Medium and Low. See Table LVST-1 and Map LVST-1.

3. Develop and implement grazing systems to meet multiple use resource objectives and/or the Standards for Rangeland Health (see 43 CFR subpart 4180 and Appendix LVST-1) as follows: within 5 years on all I category high priority allotments; within 8 years on all I category medium priority allotments; and within 10 years on all other allotments. See Table LVST-1 and Map LVST-1. In those allotments not meeting multiple use resource management objectives and lacking an approved and implemented grazing system by the above listed time frames, livestock grazing use will be authorized under the following stipulations:
   - Riparian vegetation found along those stream segments currently listed in Table RIPN-1, will retain a 6-inch minimum stubble height on riparian herbaceous vegetation at the end of the grazing period. The incidence of use on woody vegetation (willow, alder, etc.) will not exceed 25% on those plants generally less than 3 feet in height in any given year. See Table RIPN-1 and Map RIPN-1 for affected areas. Future inventory or monitoring may identify additional stream segments to which these management actions will apply.
   - On upland range sites grazed in excess of 50% utilization as determined by the key forage plant utilization class method, livestock grazing will be adjusted to ensure grazing does not cause an unacceptable level or pattern of utilization.
   - On salt desert shrub range sites below 3,500' in elevation, livestock grazing will be adjusted so that grazing will not occur during the critical growing season more often than one in three years. When these sites are grazed during the critical growing season, utilization will not exceed the light utilization class as determined by the key forage plant method.

4. Limit upland forage utilization by livestock on key upland herbaceous forage species to 50 percent unless a higher or lower level of use is appropriate to meet standards for healthy rangelands. Examples include heavier use levels of crested wheatgrass when grazed other than during the critical growth stage or light use (31-40 percent) on Idaho fescue, Thurber's needlegrass, bluebunch wheatgrass or other key forage species when grazed during the critical growth stage every or nearly every year.

5. In pastures containing riparian areas categorized as unsatisfactory, nonfunctioning or functional-at-risk, implement grazing practices that make progress towards achieving proper functioning condition and satisfactory riparian condition. These grazing practices will, at a minimum, comply with the Idaho Standards for Rangeland Health and Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management (see 43 CFR 4180) and BMPs and component grazing practices approved in the Idaho Agricultural Pollution Abatement Plan or subsequent plans. See Table RIPN-1 and Map RIPN-1. Future inventory or monitoring may indicate additional pastures to which this management action will apply.

6. Use a minimal level of rangeland developments (e.g., fences, water facilities) to adjust livestock grazing practices to achieve multiple use resource objectives and meet standards for rangeland health.

7. Prescribed burning practices will be used in areas where it is determined that burning would improve rangeland health and increase biodiversity in big sagebrush and western juniper vegetation communities. Livestock grazing will be adjusted to ensure successful prescribed burns. Areas prescribed to be burned may require rest prior to burning and will require rest after burning for a minimum of two (2) growing seasons. Mechanical and chemical methods may also be used but in very limited areas where burning is not an option due to limited fuels or safety.

8. Exclude livestock grazing from 22,227 acres. Areas excluded from grazing are shown on Map LVST-2.

9. Conversion in class of livestock from cattle or horses to domestic sheep will be prohibited in the following locations: all areas south of the road known as the Mud Flat Road south to the border with the State of Nevada; within nine miles of the Castle Creek bighorn sheep herd; and within nine miles of the Reynolds Creek bighorn sheep herd. See Map WDLF-2 for current approximate locations of the Castle Creek and Reynolds Creek herds.

10. Applications from livestock permittees for non-use for conservation and protection purposes will be an acceptable practice and may be granted by the authorized officer where it is determined that such action will aid in meeting the standards for rangeland health.

11. Applications for use in excess of permitted use for temporary nonrenewable grazing use will be an acceptable practice and may be granted by the authorized officer where it is determined that such action will aid in meeting the standards for rangeland health.

12. Allotment boundaries may be adjusted or allotments may be combined to facilitate administration and/or meet resource objectives.

13. If the opportunity presents itself as a result of current active permitted use being either relinquished or lost for any reason then the available carrying capacity may be utilized to resolve grazing issues anywhere within the resource area. Livestock could be transferred either temporarily or permanently in order to meet resource objectives.

Fire Management

Objective:

FIRE 1: Suppress wildfires by taking appropriate management response utilizing the range of acceptable acreage limits listed for each fire management zone (FMZ) within the resource area. The current Fire Management Plan (FMP) is reviewed periodically and may be revised in conformance with RMP. See Map FIRE-1.

FMZ 1.3:	(BOP West) less than 200 acres at least 90% of the time (annual grasses).
FMZ 2.7:	(Jordan Valley) less than 500 acres at least 90% of the time (perennial grasses; the west side of the Owyhee Resource Area, south to Jordan Valley).
FMZ 2.8:	(Salt Desert) less than 200 acres at least 90% of the time (perennial grasses; the foothills north to near the Snake River).
FMZ 3.1:	(South Mountain) less than 1,000 acres at least 90% of the time (woodlands; south of Triangle - Jordan Valley road).
FMZ 3.2:	(Silver City) less than 500 acres at least 90% of the time (woodlands; north of the Triangle - Jordan Valley road).
FMZ 3.3:	(Wilderness Study Areas) less than 1,000 acres at least 90% of the time (all WSA's within the Owyhee Resource Area).
FMZ 4.1:	(Canyonlands) less than 500 acres at least 75% of the time.

[redacted]

Rationale: The BLM feels that wildfires must have appropriate action taken, using the Fire Management Plan (FMP) and the identified value-at-risk. FMP objectives and value-at-risk are predetermined. Wildfires are evaluated for resource damage, suppression cost plus "net resource value change", and management objectives.

Monitoring:
- Fire occurrence reports, annually, with percentage of wildfires for each FMZ.
- Fire occurrence reports and individual Fire Report for each wildfire annually.
- Annually review fire occurrence report, with the LSRD FMP.

Management Actions and Allocations:
1. Provide appropriate management response, considering resource values, fire-fighter safety, costs, allowing natural fire to burn to meet resource objectives, in closely monitored opportunities, on all natural and human caused fires to meet suppression standards established. When prescriptive criteria are developed fires may be managed to meet resource objectives.

Objective:
FIRE 2: Decrease soil erosion and sediment yield, restore forage values, and restore upland habitat values and riparian values using fire rehabilitation procedures following a wildfire.

Rationale: The Emergency Fire Rehabilitation (EFR) program calls to mitigate in the most cost-effective and expeditious manner possible, the adverse effects of fire on the vegetation-soil complex, the loss of water control and deterioration of water quality, and the detrimental alteration of crucial wildlife habitats.

Monitoring:
- BLM Technical Reference 4400-1, Planning for Monitoring, April 1984, contains applicable guidance for planning monitoring studies associated with emergency rehabilitation treatments.
- At least three growing seasons after treatments are needed for monitoring and evaluations. See Appendix MONT-1 for various upland vegetation monitoring methods.

Management Actions and Allocations:
1. Waterbar and seed all firelines constructed on slopes of 25% or more to prevent erosion.

2. Backfill and reseed all firelines constructed by heavy equipment.

3. Apply rehabilitation seed mixtures to meet watershed, wildlife and riparian objectives.

4. Rest all rehabilitated areas, with the exception of firelines, from livestock grazing for at least two growing seasons.

5. Use rehabilitation techniques in WSAs that are least damaging to wilderness resources, following the guidelines of the Boise District Wilderness Interim Management Plan, updated 1987, and including:
    - Use staggered or irregular seedings in WSAs to blend with the landscape.
    - Hand or aerial native seed species to restore natural vegetation.
    - Conduct watershed reclamation work to prevent soil erosion and to avoid wilderness values.

Objective:

FIRE 3: Restore natural disturbance regime to improve rangeland health and the biodiversity of native plant communities, using the example for a Prescribed Fire Activity Plan, and the example for a Wilderness Fire Activity Plan.

Rationale: Western juniper distribution in the Owyhee Mountains has nearly doubled since 1860. This expansion continues into areas not previously thought to be dominated by juniper such as into sites dominated by deep loamy soils. The increased density of western juniper has and continues to eliminate desirable understory vegetation. Also, there are areas with continual fuels of big sagebrush and western juniper that when ignited under the right conditions, will result in large catastrophic fires resulting in significant loss of wildlife and watershed values. Fire needs to be managed within these areas. Fire should be introduced at times where there is a better likelihood of control and the size of the burn acreage can be limited.

Monitoring:

- Annually review fire occurrences report, with the LSRD FMP. BLM Technical Reference 4400-1, Planning for Monitoring, April 1984, contains applicable guidelines for planning monitoring studies. See Appendix MONT-1 for various upland vegetation monitoring methods.

Management Actions and Allocations:

1. Use natural and prescribed fire in big sagebrush and western juniper dominated vegetation communities to burn approximately 105,000 acres. No more that 15,000 acres would be prescribed burned in any given year. The target or goal would be 7,500 acres per year.

Objective:

FIRE 4. Ensure that BLM controlled management actions do not exceed the National Ambient Air Quality Standards by airshed as established in the Clean Air Act and administered by guidelines in the State Implementation Plan (SIP), when in place, and the EPA's "Prescribed Burning Background Document and Technical Information Document for Prescribed Burning Best Available Control Measures" or EPA's Smoke Management BMP.

Rationale: Smoke management is one element (both prevention of significant deterioration (PSD) and total suspended particulates (TSP)) of several elements in the National Ambient Air Quality Standards, established in the Clean Air Act (1967) and amendments to the Act (1972,1977).

Monitoring:

- Smoke management monitoring will occur under the requirements and guidelines for air quality and smoke management being developed by the State of Idaho.

Management Actions and Allocations:

1. Manage smoke from prescribed fire through techniques of avoidance, dilution and emission reduction with the use of EPA's Smoke Management BMP.

Objective:

FIRE 5: Modify standard suppression techniques to protect sensitive resource values.

Rationale: ACECs, WSAs and other sensitive areas contain important resource values. Some resource values could be damaged or destroyed by fire or fire suppression techniques, such as destroying an historical structure in the Silver City area or using a bulldozer to blade over the Oregon Trail. Standard suppression techniques need to be modified to protect these sensitive resource values.

Monitoring:
- Annual fire occurrence reports.

Management Actions and Allocations:

1. Restrict the use of heavy equipment in fireline construction in WSAs, some ACECs, riparian habitat areas, the Silver City and DeLamar Historic Districts and the Oregon Trail National Historic Trail. See Table ACEC-1, Map WNES-1, Map CULT-1, and Map ACEC-1.

2. Use any and all available fire suppression techniques to protect the Silver City area, cultural ACECs and unique wildlife habitat areas.

Lands

Objective:

LAND 1: Acquire through exchange, purchase, easement or donation and maintain those lands which have high resource values and to improve the management and administration of the public lands. Lands with high resource values will be retained in federal ownership which provides for efficient and effective management and administration.

Rationale: Section 102 of FLPMA makes it the policy of the United States that the public lands be retained in Federal ownership. Sections 205 and 206 of FLPMA provide mechanisms for consolidating land ownership patterns through acquisitions and exchanges. Consolidated ownership patterns would provide for better land management and administration for both public and non-public landowners. Retention and acquisition of lands in public ownership containing significant resource values would provide for long-term protection and management of those values. Disposal of isolated, unmanageable tracts would provide more efficient use of lands better suited in non-public ownership and concentrate management efforts in significant blocks of public lands.

Monitoring:
- Established Annual Work Plan (AWP) reporting procedures.
- Review access needs on a regular and periodic basis.
- Normal BLM accomplishment tracking process.
- Apply existing resource monitoring procedures on adjacent or comparable lands to newly acquired lands.

Management Actions and Allocations:

1. Acquire through purchase, exchange, easement or donation lands that will benefit the management of resource programs including but not limited to wild horses, wildlife, WSA's, ACEC's, riparian, cultural, recreation, etc.

2. Manage newly acquired lands for the highest potential purpose for which they were acquired. Manage acquired lands with unique or fragile resources to protect those resources. Manage acquired lands without special values or management goals in the same manner as comparable or adjacent public lands.

Objective:

LAND 2: Make available for disposal approximately 325,000 acres of public land by sale, exchange, or Recreation & Public Purposes Act during the life of the plan. Retain in federal ownership those lands not identified for disposal.

Rationale: FLPMA 203, 206, 212. Disposal of those lands that are difficult and uneconomic to manage or that would serve important public objectives including community expansion and economic development which cannot be achieved prudently or feasibly on land other than public land.

Monitoring:

- Normal BLM accomplishment tracking processes.

Management Actions and Allocations:

1. Consolidate public lands by land tenure adjustment to acquire lands having higher public values and disposing of lands having lower public values by the various authorities available. See Table LAND-1 and Map LAND-2.

   Zone 1. Retain lands in public ownership in Zone 1. Lands in Zone 1 have high resource values including but not limited to; Wilderness Study Areas, Wild and Scenic Rivers, ACEC's, Wild Horse Herd Management Areas, crucial wildlife habitat or recreational values. Land in this zone will be considered for R&PP actions on a site-by-site specific basis.

   Zone 2. Retain lands in public ownership in Zone 2 except for voluntary exchanges to resolve land use conflicts within this zone. Zone 2 coincides with the Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area boundary. Public Law 103-64, passed by Congress and signed into law August 4, 1993, established the Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area. This law withdrew all federal lands within the conservation area from all forms of entry, appropriation, application, selection and disposal except for voluntary land exchanges which would resolve ownership related land use conflicts within the conservation area. Disposals may be conducted when such action will either benefit or have no adverse effect on raptors, raptor prey or their habitat. See Map NCA-1.

Zone 3. Make lands in Zone 3 available for all forms of disposal except FLPMA sale, Desert Land Act or Carey Act. Lands in Zone 3 do not meet the sale criteria under FLPMA Section 203 and 43 CFR 2710.0-3(a)(3). Using current existing laws and regulations, and procedures, detailed analysis will be conducted on a case by case basis before decisions are made to dispose of Zone 3 lands from public ownership.

Zone 4. Make lands available for disposal in Zone 4. Lands designated for disposal that meet the sale criteria under Section 203 of FLPMA, 43 CFR 2710.0-3(a)(3), and other management objectives are designated as Zone 4. These lands meet the criteria for disposal by sale, but may also be disposed of by any other authority available to BLM for transfer of title out of public ownership, except the Desert Land Act and the Carey Act. See Table LAND-1 and Map LAND-2. Using current existing laws and regulations, and procedures, detailed analysis will be conducted on a case by case basis before decisions are made to dispose of Zone 4 lands from public ownership. Although these lands meet Section 203 criteria, it will be management's decision as to which disposal authority will ultimately be used.

2. Public lands currently under Desert Land Entry (DLE) application or entry that are relinquished or rejected will not be made available for further application for agricultural purposes. No public lands will be made available for disposal under the Desert Land Act and the Carey Act.

Objective:

LAND 3: Authorize and manage the use of public lands for rights-of-way, right-of-way reservations, easements, permits, leases, licenses, agreements, etc., except for those areas identified as exclusion areas.

Applications for use of the public lands will be evaluated on a case by case basis using current existing laws, regulations, and procedures.

Rationale: FLPMA 212, 302, 307, 501, 507, 43 CFR 2800 and 2920. Allowing for use of the public lands by providing continuity for use authorizations.

Monitoring:

- Normal BLM accomplishment tracking process.

Management Actions and Allocations:

1. Authorize future authorizations that are compatible with existing uses except within those areas that are identified as exclusion areas. Authorize use within avoidance areas only when alternatives are not available or acceptable and resource impacts can be mitigated.

2. Manage certain areas as use authorization avoidance or exclusion areas. See Table ACEC-1, WNES-1, and Map LAND-3.

3. Prohibit the following activities on public lands:
   - New public waste disposal sites.
   - New or existing private waste disposal sites.
   - Storage or disposal of hazardous waste.

[redacted]

4. Process applications for rights-of-way, permits, leases, and other realty actions in a timely manner on a site-specific basis utilizing the NEPA process as well as current existing laws and regulations.

Objective:
LAND 4: Acquire, where needed, public and/or administrative access to public land consistent with resource values and to ensure more efficient administration of the public lands.

Rationale: Due to the generally fragmented nature of public lands in some parts of the resource area, several critical access points, crossing private lands, lack legal access. Legal access is needed in these areas to ensure continued effective administrative and public use of these lands. This need becomes more acute as public use of these lands increases, and as land owners become more aware of the value of public and private land for recreation and other purposes. Land tenure adjustment actions (exchanges or fee purchases) can be a valuable tool for access acquisitions. However, without careful review, lands actions, particularly exchanges, can result in lost access. Other tools can also be utilized, such as constructing new roads around lands where access is restricted and the cost of acquisition would exceed the cost of construction or where such acquisition is not feasible.

Monitoring:
- Normal BLM tracking process.
- Review access needs on a regular basis.

Management Actions and Allocations:
1. Acquire public or administrative access where public demand or an administrative need exists. Place emphasis on providing access to areas containing high resource or recreational values. See Map LAND-4 for some identified access needs.

2. Ensure that public access is secured or acquired through all land tenure adjustment transactions.

3. Construct new roads around private lands where easement acquisition is not feasible but significant access needs have been identified.

4. Use the right-of-way regulations to acquire reciprocal rights-of-way for administrative access across private lands when appropriate.

5. Use the Cooperative Right-of-Way Agreement between the BLM and the State of Idaho to acquire access across state lands as needed.

Objective:
LAND 5: Identify and abate unauthorized use of public lands.

Rationale: FLPMA 102, 303, 43 CFR 9230. The abatement of unauthorized uses protects resource values on the public lands and prevents loss of revenue due the United States.

Monitoring:

- Monitoring will include regular surveillance of lands and resources where a high probability of unauthorized use exists, as well as follow-up on information concerning possible trespass provided by the staff and by the public.
- Normal BLM accomplishment process will be utilized to track implementation of this decision.

Management Actions and Allocations:

1. Detect, confirm and abate, either by authorization or termination, all unauthorized use on public land.

Objective:

LAND 6: Withdraw certain public land for protection from degradation and protection of identified resource values.

Rationale: Section 204 of FLPMA gives the Secretary the authority to make, modify, extend or revoke withdrawals and mandates review of withdrawals. Bureau Manual 2300 provides guidance. The placement of withdrawals on designated parcels of the public lands segregates them from certain uses to prevent unnecessary and undue degradation of a resource.

Monitoring:

- Normal BLM tracking process.
- Review withdrawals on a regular basis.

Management Actions and Allocations:

1. To protect high or sensitive resource values, withdraw those lands identified in Tables LOCM-1, and LAND-2 from disposal location, or entry (specific resource values noted in the tables).
   New withdrawal proposals will be addressed on a case by case basis in accordance with FLPMA Section 204, current existing laws and regulations, and with full public participation.

Objective:

LAND 7: Provide management prescriptions on those lands that have been returned to BLM management through revocation of withdrawals.

Rationale: FLPMA 204. Bureau Manual 2355 and the Annual Work Plan (AWP) process provides guidance. Lands currently under the jurisdiction of other agencies or lands currently withdrawn for a specific use need a management prescription when that existing withdrawal is revoked.

Monitoring:

- Normal BLM tracking process.

Management Actions and Allocations:

1. Manage lands that have been returned to BLM management through revocation of withdrawals in the same manner as adjacent lands. If returned lands have a significant resource, recreation, wildlife or cultural value, manage those lands for continued protection and enhancement of the value identified.

Locatable Minerals

Objective:
LOCM 1: Provide opportunities for exploration and development of locatable mineral resources on public lands under the Mining Laws.

Rationale: The 1872 Mining Law (30 USC 22 et. seq), along with the Mining and Mineral Policy Act of 1970, declares that it is the continuing policy of the Federal Government to foster and encourage private enterprise in the development of domestic mineral resources. The FLPMA, Section 102, reiterates that the Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970 is to be implemented and directs that the public lands are to be managed in a manner which recognizes the Nation's need for domestic sources of minerals and other resources. The National Materials and Minerals Policy, Research, and Development Act of 1980 restates the need to implement the 1970 act and requires the Secretary of the Interior to improve the quality of minerals data in federal land use decision making.

Monitoring:
- Regular surveillance to detect and confirm unauthorized mining activity.
- Monitor active mining operations.
- Make periodic inspections consistent with BLM policies.
- Continue the review of all pertinent literature.

Management Actions and Allocations:
1. Manage areas classified as having a high potential for locatable minerals primarily for mineral development while preventing unnecessary and undue degradation.

2. Allow mineral exploration and development on areas classified as having a moderate to low potential for locatable minerals subject to reasonable measures to prevent unnecessary and undue degradation.

3. Recommend withdrawal from mineral entry certain recreation areas, certain ACECs, and lands that become designated as Wild, Scenic or Recreational Rivers or Wilderness areas. See Table LOCM-1.

Fluid Minerals

Objective:
FLUM 1: Provide opportunities for exploration and development of oil and gas and geothermal resources on public lands by imposing the least restrictive leasing categories necessary to protect other resources.

Rationale: The Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 as amended, the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970 as amended, and the Mining and Mineral Policy Act of 1970 declares that it is the continuing policy of the federal government to foster and encourage private enterprise in the development of domestic mineral resources. FLPMA, Section 102 reiterates that the Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970 is to be implemented and directs that the public lands are to be managed in a manner which recognizes the Nation's need for domestic sources of minerals and other resources.

Monitoring:

- Incorporate stipulations on leases as appropriate.

Management Actions and Allocations:

1. Provide maximum opportunity for leasing, exploration and development of oil & gas and geothermal resources consistent with the protection of other resource values.

2. Close certain areas to fluid mineral leasing to protect identified resource values. See Table FLUM-1.

3. Lease with no surface occupancy, seasonal occupancy and other surface occupancy stipulations certain areas to protect identified resource values. See Table FLUM-1.

Mineral Materials

Objective:

MMAT 1: Provide opportunities for use of common variety minerals obtained from the public lands.

Rationale: The Materials Act of July 31, 1947 as amended (30 USC 601) and the Mining and Mineral Policy Act of 1970 declares that it is the continuing policy of the federal government to foster and encourage private enterprise in the development of domestic mineral resources. The FLPMA, Section 102 reiterates that the Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970 is to be implemented and directs that the public lands are to be managed in a manner which recognizes the Nation's need for domestic sources of minerals and other resources.

Monitoring:

- Geologist and other resource specialists to note unauthorized use, make periodic inspections for authorized use and maintain records in accordance with BLM manuals.

Management Actions and Allocations:

1. Provide for mineral material needs through negotiated sales, free use permits and community pits.

2. Detect, confirm, and abate unauthorized use on the public lands. Effect reclamation of lands damaged by unauthorized use.

3. Close certain areas to mineral material disposal. See Table MMAT-1.

4. Manage existing material sites for long-term use by government agencies and the general public.

Recreation

Objective:
RECT 1: Provide for off-highway motor vehicle (OHMV) use on public lands while protecting sensitive resource values.

Rationale: Federal regulations require the BLM to designate all public lands as either open, limited, or closed to off-highway (or off-road) motor vehicle use for the purpose of meeting public demand for OHMV activities, to protect natural resources and the safety of the public, and to minimize conflicts among various user groups. Federal regulations pertaining to OHMV planning include 43 CFR 8342; Executive Order 11644, Use of Off-Road Vehicles on Public Lands (37 FR 2877: February 9, 1977); Executive Order 11989, Off-Road Vehicles on Public Lands (42 FR 26959h; May 25, 1977).

Monitoring:
- Periodic patrols to check designation boundaries, signing, and recreational use.
- In the Owyhee Front SRMA, patrols will be weekly. In the rest of the ORA, patrols will be monthly.
- Establishment of baseline data and photo points to determine impacts of recreation use on soil, water quality, and vegetation resources.
- Rehabilitation of specific sites as necessary.
- Monitoring of administrative activities to ensure compliance with OHMV designations and related motorized access authority/exclusion decisions.

Management Actions and Allocations:
1. Manage OHMV recreational use and mechanized vehicle recreational use on public lands in accordance with the following designations: See Maps RECT-1, RECT-2, and RECT-4.

   Open: Off-highway motorized vehicle use is allowed on all public lands without special restrictions, except as otherwise posted: 192 acres.

   Limited: Off-highway motorized vehicle use is limited to existing roads and trails year-round, except as otherwise posted: 519,442 acres. Off-highway motorized vehicle use is limited to designated roads and trails, except as otherwise posted: 698,363 acres. Within the limited use area, competitive use may be permitted on designated routes on 224,265 acres. On 13,959 of these acres competitive use may be permitted on designated routs only from July 1 through November 14.

   Closed: All lands are closed to off-highway motorized vehicle use year-round: 101,994 acres.

2. Manage Over Snow Vehicle (OSV) recreational use on public lands in accordance with the following designations: See Map RECT-3.

   Open: Over snow vehicle use is allowed on all public lands without special restrictions, except as otherwise posted: 864,729 acres.

   Limited: Over snow vehicle use is limited to designated areas, except as otherwise posted: 24,211 acres. Over snow vehicle use is restricted from 12/15 through 3/31, except as otherwise posted: 90,749 acres.

Closed: All lands are closed to over snow vehicle use: 259,036 acres.

Closed-IMP: All lands are closed to over snow vehicle use; if released from wilderness consideration, lands are then managed as limited to designated areas: 81,266 acres

Objective:
RECT 2: Provide special management attention to areas of public land with identified special recreational, scenic, and cultural values where current and projected recreational demand warrants intensive management.

Rationale: The Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA; P.L. 94-579) provides for recreation use of public lands as an integral part of multiple-use management. Dispersed, unstructured activities typify the recreational uses occurring on most public lands. Federal regulations (43 CFR 8300) authorize the BLM to designate administrative units known as special recreation management areas (SRMAs) where there is a need to commit to a higher level of financial investment in recreational facilities and a higher level of managerial presence than is typical of most BLM lands. A SRMA designation signifies a long-term commitment to manage the physical, social, and managerial settings of an area to sustain specific activities and experience opportunities. The delineations are based upon administrative/managerial criteria that reflect congressional designations (such as National Wild, Scenic or Recreational rivers), similar or interdependent recreation values, homogenous or interrelated recreation uses, land tenure and use patterns, transportation systems, administrative efficiency, intensity of use, high resource values, and public concern.

Monitoring:
- Specific monitoring needs are to be determined during the preparation of SRMA activity plans. These needs will generally include:
  a. Periodic patrols (several times yearly) to check boundaries, signing, and recreational use.
  b. Establishment of baseline data and photo points to determine current impacts from recreational use.
  c. Rehabilitation of specific sites as necessary, including the upgrading and development of recreation facilities.
  d. Development of "Limits of Acceptable Change" studies, where suitable, to help determine appropriate levels and patterns of recreational use, and the influences of other resource uses.

Management Actions and Allocations:
1. Manage all SRMAs for identified recreational opportunities and experiences. See Table RECT-1 and Map RECT-5.
   - Blackstock: 6,149 acres; semi-primitive motorized and roaded natural.
   - Jump Creek: 8,667 acres; roaded natural and semi-primitive non-motorized.
   - North Fork Canyon: 475 acres: primitive and roaded natural.
   - Owyhee Canyonlands: 36,839 acres: primitive, semi-primitive non-motorized, and semi-primitive motorized (additional 5,627 acres in the Bruneau Resource Area). Manage in accordance with Owyhee River Recreation Area Management Plan (USDI-BLM, April 1983), or as amended.
   - Silver City: 2,166 acres: roaded natural and urban.
   - Deep Creek: 6,451 acres (includes 567 acre addition): primitive, semi-primitive non-motorized and roaded natural (additional 5,627 acres in the Bruneau Resource Area).

- Snake River Birds of Prey: 53,177 acres (includes 45,587 acre addition): semi-primitive motorized and roaded natural.
- Owyhee Front: 261,487 acres (includes 79,896 acre addition): semi-primitive motorized and roaded natural.

2. Designate 887,178 acres as an extensive recreation management area (ERMA) and manage primarily for semi-primitive motorized and roaded natural opportunities and experiences.

Objective:

RECT 3: Determine the suitability of all eligible rivers and streams for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

Rationale: The National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (P.L. 90-542), Section 5(d), requires the Secretary of the Interior to identify "river" segments which are eligible to receive consideration as potential wild, scenic, and recreational river areas. Section 5(d) further directs the Secretary to determine which eligible river segments should be evaluated in the BLM planning process "... as alternatives to the developments being planned." This evaluation is referred to as the suitability determination. The procedures by which the BLM determines eligibility and suitability are described in 43 CFR 8351 (Designated National Areas) and the USDI-USDA Final Revised Guidelines for Eligibility, Classification, and Management of River Areas (47 FR 39454).

Monitoring:

- Periodic (several times per year) patrols to check boundaries and affected river corridor lands, signing, recreation and other use.
- Establishment of baseline data and photo plots to determine current impacts from recreation and other use.
- Rehabilitation of specific sites as necessary, including the construction of small recreation sites at launch sites and take-outs, and the construction of portage trails around unrunnable or dangerous rapids.
- Undertake "Limits of Acceptable Change" studies on affected river corridors to determine the appropriate level and pattern of recreation use, and the influences of other resource uses.

Management Actions and Allocations:

1. Recommend to the Secretary of the Interior that 163.0 miles of eligible rivers and streams are suitable for National Wild, Scenic, or Recreational River Designation. See Map WSR-1.
   - South Fork Owyhee River: Wild: 26.5 miles.
   - South Fork Owyhee River: Recreational: 1.5 miles.
   - East Fork Owyhee River: Wild: 66.0 miles.
   - Deep Creek: Wild: 32.0 miles.
   - Nickel Creek: Wild: 8.0 miles.
   - Current Creek: Wild: 7.5 miles.

- Current Creek: Scenic: 1.5 miles.
- Lower North Fork Owyhee River: Wild: 3.5 miles.
- Lower North Fork Owyhee River: Scenic: 0.5 miles.
- Upper North Fork Owyhee River: Wild: 16.0 miles.

2. Provide for interim protection of wild, scenic, and recreational river values of these river segments while awaiting a determination by Congress. See Appendix RECT-2 for management standards for the three river classifications.

Objective:

RECT 4: Provide for high quality recreational opportunities and experiences at developed and undeveloped recreation sites by maintaining existing amenities (roaded natural, urban and semi-primitive motorized settings) and by providing new recreation sites for the public's enjoyment, with emphasis on roaded natural and semi-primitive motorized settings.

Rationale: The BLM is committed to maintaining recreation facilities to a standard that protects the resource, the public and the public investment, and fosters pride of public ownership, and to developing appropriate recreation facilities, balancing public demand, protection of public land resources, and fiscal responsibility. BLM planning guidance requires the BLM to coordinate with other federal and state plans such as the Idaho Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) from the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation and the River Basin Plans of the Idaho Department of Water Resources, and include applicable data and findings in BLM planning documents. Data taken from the Idaho SCORP indicates that overall recreation use in the ORA in 2015 will be 70% above 1995 use levels; placing increased demand on existing recreation facilities and warranting consideration of new sites and facilities.

Monitoring:

- Periodic (bi-weekly, weekly or monthly) patrols by maintenance staff to check facilities and recreational use.
- Periodic patrols by BLM Ranger(s) to assure visitor compliance with regulations concerning the appropriate use of public lands.

Management Actions and Allocations:

1. Maintain, upgrade, reconstruct, and/or modify recreational facilities at nine (9) recreation sites (See Map RECT-5):
   - Hemingway Butte OHV Trailhead.
   - Rabbit Creek OHV Trailhead.
   - Fossil Creek OHV Trailhead.
   - North Fork Campground.
   - Jump Creek Recreation Site.
   - Little Squaw Creek Recreation Site.

- Silver City Campground.
- Ruby Junction Recreation Site.
- Garat Crossing Recreation Site.

2. Construct additional recreation sites as public use levels increase:
    - Snake River Birds of Prey NCA - in conformance with approved NCA planning documents.
    - Owyhee Front equestrian trailheads - two sites.
    - Owyhee Uplands National Back Country Byway campgrounds - two sites.
    - North Fork Owyhee Backcountry trailheads - two sites.
    - Other sites as may be appropriate.

3. Maintain undeveloped recreation sites throughout the Owyhee Resource Area to protect public health and safety.

Objective

RECT 5: Develop a trail system that provides a range of motorized and non-motorized recreation opportunities for the public's enjoyment of primitive, semi-primitive non-motorized, semi-primitive motorized, and roaded natural settings.

Rationale: The Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA; P.L. 94-579) provides for the recreational use of public lands as an integral part of multiple-use management. In accordance with this law, the BLM is committed to providing and maintaining a wide diversity of recreation opportunities on public lands, including opportunities to utilize developed trail systems. Idaho's SCORP identifies the role of federal agencies to develop dispersed facilities such as trails to meet existing and projected demand. There is increasing demand by user groups and local government entities to expand the trail system to accommodate a variety of trail opportunities.

Monitoring:
- Periodic patrols by maintenance staff to check trail facilities and recreational use. Patrols will be weekly, monthly or several times a year depending on trail location.
- Periodic patrols by BLM Ranger(s) to assure visitor compliance with regulations concerning the appropriate use of public lands.
- Periodic (monthly) patrols of the road corridor to check signing and vehicle use, as well as roadway safety.

Management Actions and Allocations:
1. As public use levels increase, provide for the establishment or expansion of foot or equestrian trails, consistent with other management objectives, in the following areas:
    - North Fork Canyon SRMA - foot travel only.
    - North Fork Owyhee Backcountry SRMA - foot/equestrian travel. See Map RECT-6.
    - Owyhee Canyonlands SRMA - foot travel only; portage trails around Owyhee Falls and Thread the Needle Rapid on the East Fork Owyhee River.
    - Snake River Birds of Prey NCA - foot/equestrian trail around Guffey Butte. See Map RECT-7.
    - Jump Creek SRMA - foot trail into upper Jump Creek Canyon.
    - Other areas as may be appropriate.

2. Provide for the evaluation, expansion, or modification of existing motorized and non-motorized trail systems to further public opportunities to safely enjoy recreational settings, consistent with other management objectives, in the following areas:
   - Owyhee Front SRMA.
   - Other areas as may be appropriate.

3. Develop a mountain bike trail program utilizing existing dirt roads and trails.

4. Maintain the Owyhee Uplands National Back Country Byway's existing roaded natural opportunities. Enhance recreational opportunities associated with the corridor's roaded natural setting with interpretive materials and signs.

5. Modify existing motorized vehicle opportunities consistent with OHMV designations and subject to congressional wilderness designations.

6. Manage the Oregon National Historic Trail in accordance with the Oregon Trail Comprehensive Management and Use Plan (USDI-NPS, 1981) and Oregon Trail Management Plan (USDI-BLM,1984), or as may be amended.

Objective:
RECT 6: Pursue increased public access opportunities in motorized and nonmotorized settings through the acquisition of fee titles or recreational easements (willing landowners only).

Rationale: BLM is committed to enhancing recreational opportunities through land ownership adjustments, increased and improved access, and other acquisitions.

Monitoring:
- Monitoring of recreational use on affected non-federal properties.
- Monitoring for easement compliance.
- Periodic (bi-weekly) patrols by maintenance staff to check road conditions and recreational use.
- Periodic patrols by BLM Ranger(s) to assure visitor compliance with regulations concerning the appropriate use of public lands.

Management Actions and Allocations:
1. Pursue recreational easements that allow for public access.

2. Pursue the purchase (fee title) of properties which would enhance recreation opportunities.

3. Upgrade access roads from dirt to gravel into the North Fork Owyhee Backcountry SRMA trailhead locations.

Objective:
RECT 7: Retain at least 10% of the ORA in a primitive recreational opportunity spectrum (ROS) setting.

Rationale: The Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA; P.L. 94-579), Section 102 (8), declares as policy that "...the public lands be managed in a manner that will protect the quality of the scenic resources...that, where appropriate, will preserve and protect certain public lands in their natural condition." At present, only 13% of the ORA retains a primitive setting (Resource Opportunity Spectrum classification).

Monitoring:
- Periodic updating of recreation opportunity spectrum (ROS) inventory.
- Application of ROS consideration through NEPA review.

Management Actions and Allocations:
1. Prohibit the construction of new rangeland (livestock, watershed, and wildlife) facilities within the primitive settings of the SRMA lands associated with the Owyhee River system, except for a maximum of one linear mile of gap fences if needed to exclude livestock from river corridors. See Appendix RECT-3 and Map RECT-5 and RECT-8. The affected SRMAs are:
   - North Fork Canyon SRMA.
   - North Fork Owyhee Backcountry SRMA.
   - Owyhee Canyonlands SRMA.
   - Deep Creek SRMA.

Wilderness

Objective:
WNES 1: Manage wilderness study areas so as not to impair their suitability for potential designation as wilderness.

Rationale: Section 603 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) requires that all public lands be inventoried for the presence of wilderness characteristics. Those found to have wilderness characteristics are identified as wilderness study areas (WSAs) and are to be managed for the protection of wilderness values until such time that Congress can act on wilderness suitability recommendations prepared for each WSA. The Idaho BLM Wilderness Study Report was approved by the Secretary of the Interior in 1992 for submission to the President and Congress. The wilderness study areas in the Owyhee Resource Area are shown on the next page:

WSA Number	WSA Name	Acreage
ID-16-40	North Fork Owyhee River	50,865
ID-16-41	Big Willow Spring	6,210
ID-16-42	Squaw Careek Canyon	10,780
ID-111(16)44	Upper Deep Creek	530
ID-16-45	Middle Fork Owyhee River	14,820
ID-16-47	West Fork Red Canyon	12,970
ID-16-48A (OR-3-194)	Lookout Butte	34,400
ID-16-48B (OR-3-195)	Owyhee River Canyon	35,620
ID-16-48C	Little Owyhee River	24,790
ID-16-49A	Owyhee River-Deep Creek	52,090
ID-16-49D	Yatahoney Creek	4,745
ID-16-52	Juniper Creek	5,855
ID-16-53 (NV-011-103A)	South Fork Owyhee River	44,955
TOTAL		**298,630**

See Map WNES-1 and Table WNES-1 for additional information.

Monitoring:

- Implement generic monitoring standards as specified in the Boise District IMP Plan and the Owyhee IMP Implementation Plan.

Management Actions and Allocations:

1. Ensure that WSA lands and Section 202 study lands remain substantially natural in character, retain outstanding opportunities for solitude and/or primitive recreation experiences, and support supplemental wilderness values.

2. Manage WSA lands in conformance with BLM Interim Management Policy For Lands Under Wilderness Review.

[redacted]

Objective:
WNES 2: Following any enabling legislation, manage designated wilderness areas to ensure an enduring wilderness resource.

Rationale: The Federal Land Policy and Management Act recognizes wilderness as an integral part of the spectrum of multiple uses of public lands. Lands designated as wilderness are to be managed into perpetuity for the protection of wilderness and other multiple-use values in accordance with the Wilderness Act of 1964 and the BLM's Wilderness Management Policy (September 24, 1981). The Idaho BLM Wilderness Study Report was approved by the Secretary of the Interior in 1992. The President submitted these wilderness recommendations to Congress in September of 1992. The recommendations for wilderness in the Owyhee Resource Area are:

WSA Number	WSA NAME	ACREAGE
ID-16-40	North Fork Owyhee River	41,025
ID-16-48B	Owyhee River Canyon	35,620
ID-15-48C	Little Owyhee River	16,330
ID-16-49A	Owyhee River-Deep Creek	47,840
ID-16-49D	Yatahoney Creek	4,425
ID-16-52	Juniper Creek	5,785
ID-16-53	South Fork Owyhee River	44,955
TOTAL		195,980

See Map WNES-1 and Table WNES-2 for additional information.

Monitoring:
- Monitoring needs are to be determined by specific wilderness management plans.

Management Actions and Allocations:
1. Manage designated wilderness in accordance with enabling legislation and other applicable federal legislation and policies.

Visual Resources

Objective:
VISL 1: Manage public lands for visual resource values under Visual Resource Management (VRM) classifications.

Rationale: The Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA; P.L. 94-579), Section 102(8), declares as policy that public lands will be managed to "... protect the quality of the scenic values... that, where appropriate, will preserve and protect certain public lands in their natural condition." The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA; P.L. 9-190), Section 101(b), requires federal agencies to "... assure for all Americans... esthetically pleasing surroundings." Section 102 of NEPA requires agencies to "...utilize a systematic, interdisciplinary approach which will ensure the integrated use of ... Environmental Design Acts in the planning and decision making..." process. Guidelines for the identification of VRM classes on public lands is contained in BLM Manual Handbook 8410-1, Visual Resource Inventory. The establishment of VRM areas is based upon an evaluation of the landscapes' scenic qualities, public sensitivity toward certain areas (such as special recreation designations or wilderness), and the location of affected lands from major travel corridors (distance zoning).

Monitoring:
- In VRM Class I and Class II areas, on-site visual quality control inspections will occur at the time of project construction, reconstruction, and maintenance.
- In VRM Class III and IV areas, ongoing quality control inspections of ORA project work in general will be done, however, attendance at specific project sites during construction, reconstruction, and maintenance will not be required.

Management Actions and Allocations:
1. Classify and manage public lands under the following VRM classifications:

Class I areas:	71,332 acres
Class II areas:	242,150 acres
Class II-IMP areas:	123,496 acres
Class III areas:	144,785 acres
Class IV areas:	738,228 acres

See Map VISL-1.
See Appendix VISL-1 for classification and objectives.

Cultural Resources

Objective:
CULT 1: Protect known cultural resource values from loss until their significance is determined.

Rationale: The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 identifies federal agency responsibilities to preserve prehistoric and historic cultural resources. Cultural resource sites are deteriorating from the effects of vandalism and neglect.

Monitoring:

- Monitor cultural resource sites to determine site condition and mitigation needs.

Management Actions and Allocations:

1. Monitor a minimum of 15 cultural resource sites each year to determine site condition and provide information for developing management actions.

2. Mitigate the negative impacts to significant cultural resource sites known to be suffering the effects of agents of deterioration.

3. Develop management strategies to ensure preservation of cultural resource values within specific areas known to contain concentrations of unique or significant cultural resource sites.

Objective:

CULT 2: Provide special management emphasis for the protection and conservation of significant cultural resource sites and values.

Rationale: The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 provides for the protection of cultural resource values on land managed by federal agencies and identifies federal agency responsibilities to preserve prehistoric and historic cultural resources.

Monitoring:

- According to schedule outlined in the Oregon Trail Management Plan and the Birds of Prey Cultural Resource Management Plan.
- Make three site visits per year to ensure Silver City homeowner compliance with Owyhee County Historic Preservation Committee recommendations.

Management Actions and Allocations:

1. Protect the integrity of those portions of the 80 mile Oregon Trail and associated cultural resource sites on public land. See Map CULT-1.

2. Manage the existing Silver City, DeLamar and Guffey Butte/Black Butte Historic Districts in accordance with Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. See Map CULT-1.

3. Manage the existing Guffey Butte/Black Butte Archaeological District ACEC to protect cultural resource values. See Table ACEC-1 and Map CULT-1.

4. Identify, evaluate, and nominate sites/areas that qualify to the National Register of Historic Places and prepare Cultural Resource Management Plans for those sites.

Objective:
CULT 3: Increase the opportunity for educational, recreational, socio-cultural and scientific uses of cultural resources.

Rationale: The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 identifies federal agency responsibilities to preserve prehistoric and historic cultural resources. Public participation in the preservation process is essential to prevent continued loss of cultural values.

Monitoring:
- Normal BLM accomplishment tracking process.

Management Actions and Allocations:
1. Participate in cooperation with State and other federal agencies, Native American Tribes and private entities to conduct public outreach programs including "Archaeology Week" and other cultural resource related events.

Hazardous Materials

Objective:
HAZM 1: Reduce the occurrence and severity of hazardous material incidences on public lands. Minimize the human health threat and the risk to natural resources from hazardous materials contamination.

Rationale: The Secretary's waste management initiative commits the BLM to reducing hazardous material situations on public lands. Federal agencies are required to comply with all federal and state laws, regulations and policies regarding hazardous materials on public lands. These include:
- Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), As Amended 1976/1980 - 42 USC 6901f.
- Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) 1980 - 42 USC 9601f.
- Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act) 1987 - 33 USC 1251-1387.
- Clean Air Act, As Amended 1977/1990 - 42 USC 7418.
- Federal Land Policy and Management Act, As Amended 1976 - 43 USC 1701f.

Monitoring:
- Periodic review of NEPA documents.
- Field review of compliance.
- Yearly assessment of reported sites.
- Follow-up monitoring to be developed on a case-by-case basis.

Management Actions and Allocations:
1. Ensure that hazardous material and potential hazardous material problems associated with BLM authorized land use actions are identified. All actions authorizing the use of hazardous materials will comply with federal/State laws and regulations and authorization specific BLM stipulations.

2. Increase law enforcement actions and public education to reduce the amount of illegal disposal of hazardous materials on public lands.

3. Implement remediation/removal actions for hazardous materials incidents on public lands in a timely and efficient manner.

4. Actively pursue having the polluter pay for hazardous material incidents and cost reimbursement for actions taken by the BLM when a responsible party is identified.

Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC)

Objective:

ACEC 1: Retain existing and designate new areas of critical environmental concern (ACECs) where relevance and importance criteria are met and where special management is needed to protect the values identified.

Rationale: Section 202 (c)(3) of FLPMA mandates that priority be given to the designation and protection of areas of critical environmental concern. Further guidance and evaluation criteria are found at 43 CFR Part 1610.7-2.

Monitoring:

- Relevant and important values of each designated ACEC would be monitored on a regular schedule to evaluate the effectiveness of management in maintaining those values.

Management Actions and Allocations:

1. Designate the following as areas of critical environmental concern (ACECs): See Map ACEC-1.
    - Guffey Butte/Black Butte Archaeological District (7,750 acres).
    - Owyhee River Bighorn Sheep Habitat Area (141,796 acres).
    - Boulder Creek Outstanding Natural Area (6,978 acres).
    - North Fork Juniper Woodland Outstanding Natural Area (4,204 acres).
    - Cinnabar Mountain Research Natural Area (277 acres).
    - Coal Mine Basin Research Natural Area (1,604 acres).
    - Jump Creek Canyon (612 acres).
    - McBride Creek Research Natural Area (261 acres).
    - Pleasant Valley Table Research Natural Area (1,467 acres).
    - Sommercamp Butte Research Natural Area (440 acres).
    - Squaw Creek Research Natural Area (150 acres).
    - The Badlands Research Natural Area (1833 acres).

    The total acreage of the 12 designated areas is 167,372 acres.

[redacted]

2. Designate The Tules as a Research Natural Area (114 acres). The Tules is within the boundary of the Owyhee River Bighorn Sheep Habitat Area ACEC.

3. Manage designated ACECs with the special management actions identified in Table ACEC-1.

4. Complete exclosure fencing of Squaw Creek RNA/ACEC and a segment of McBride Creek RNA/ACEC within two years.

LVST-1 Idaho Standards for Rangeland Health & Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management ... 49
FIRE-1 Fire Management Zones ... 60
RECT-1 River Suitability Summary ... 61
RECT-2 Management Guidelines for Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers ... 62
RECT-3 Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) Classification and Criteria ... 67
VISL-1 Visual Resource Management Classification and Objectives ... 70
RISP-1 Standard Procedures and Design Elements for Range Improvements ... 72
MONT-1 Monitoring and Assessment ... 75
ACEC-1 Area of Critical Environmental Concern ... 81

Standards for Rangeland Health

The Standards for Rangeland Health, as applied in the State of Idaho, are to be used as the Bureau of Land Management's management goals for the betterment of the environment, protection of cultural resources, and sustained productivity of the range. They are developed with the specific intent of providing for the multiple use of the public lands. Application of the standards should involve collaboration between the authorized officer, interested publics, and resource users.

Rangelands should be meeting the Standards for Rangeland Health or making significant progress toward meeting the standards. Meeting the standards provides for proper nutrient cycling, hydrologic cycling, and energy flow.

Monitoring of all uses is necessary to determine if the standards are being met. It is the primary tool for determining rangeland health, condition, and trend. It will be performed on representative sites.

Appropriate to soil type, climate, and landform, indicators are a list of typical physical and biological factors and processes that can be measured and/or observed (e.g., photographic monitoring). They are used in combination to provide information necessary to determine the health and condition of the rangelands. Usually, no single indicator provides sufficient information to determine rangeland health. Only those indicators appropriate to a particular site are to be used. The indicators listed below each standard are not intended to be all inclusive.

The issue of scale must be kept in mind in evaluating the indicators listed after each standard. It is recognized that individual isolated sites within a landscape may not be meeting the standards; however, broader areas must be in proper functioning condition. Furthermore, fragmentation of habitat that reduces the effective size of large areas must also be evaluated for its consequences.

Standard 1 (Watersheds)

Watersheds provide for the proper infiltration, retention, and release of water appropriate to soil type, vegetation, climate, and landform to provide for proper nutrient cycling, hydrologic cycling, and energy flow.

Indicators may include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. The amount and distribution of ground cover, including litter, for identified ecological site(s) or soil-plant associations are appropriate for site stability.

2. Evidence of accelerated erosion in the form of rills and/or gullies, erosional pedestals, flow patterns, physical soil crusts/surface sealing, and compaction layers below the soil surface is minimal for soil type and landform.

Standard 2 (Riparian Areas and Wetlands)

Riparian-wetland areas are in properly functioning condition appropriate to soil type, climate, geology, and landform to provide for proper nutrient cycling, hydrologic cycling, and energy flow.

Indicators may include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. The riparian/wetland vegetation is controlling erosion, stabilizing streambanks, shading water areas to reduce water temperature, stabilizing shorelines, filtering sediment, aiding in floodplain development, dissipating energy, delaying flood water, and increasing recharge of groundwater appropriate to site potential.

2. Riparian/wetland vegetation with deep strong binding roots is sufficient to stabilize streambanks and shorelines. Invader and shallow rooted species are a minor component of the floodplain.

3. Age class and structural diversity of riparian/wetland vegetation is appropriate for the site.

4. Noxious weeds are not increasing.

Standard 3 (Stream Channel/Floodplain)

Stream channels and floodplains are properly functioning relative to the geomorphology (e.g., gradient, size, shape, roughness, confinement, and sinuosity) and climate to provide for proper nutrient cycling, hydrologic cycling, and energy flow.

Indicators may include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Stream channels and floodplains dissipate energy of high water flows and transport sediment. Soils support appropriate riparian-wetland species, allowing water movement, sediment filtration, and water storage. Stream channels are not entrenching.

2. Stream width/depth ratio, gradient, sinuosity, and pool, riffle and run frequency are appropriate for the valley bottom type, geology, hydrology, and soils.

3. Streams have access to their floodplains and sediment deposition is evident.

4. There is little evidence of excessive soil compaction on the floodplain due to human activities.

5. Streambanks are within an appropriate range of stability according to site potential.

6. Noxious weeds are not increasing.

[redacted]

Standard 4 (Native Plant Communities)

Healthy, productive, and diverse native animal habitat and populations of native plants are maintained or promoted as appropriate to soil type, climate, and landform to provide for proper nutrient cycling, hydrologic cycling, and energy flow. Indicators may include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Native plant communities (flora and microbiotic crusts) are maintained or improved to ensure the proper functioning of ecological processes and continued productivity and diversity of native plant species.

2. The diversity of native species is maintained.

3. Plant vigor (total plant production, seed and seedstalk production, cover, etc.) is adequate to enable reproduction and recruitment of plants when favorable climatic events occur.

4. Noxious weeds are not increasing.

5. Adequate litter and standing dead plant material are present for site protection and for decomposition to replenish soil nutrients relative to site potential.

Standard 5 (Seedings)

Rangelands seeded with mixtures, including predominately non-native plants, are functioning to maintain life form diversity, production, native animal habitat, nutrient cycling, energy flow, and the hydrologic cycle.

Indicators may include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. In established seedings, the diversity of perennial species is not diminishing over time.

2. Plant production, seed production, and cover are adequate to enable recruitment when favorable climatic events occur.

3. Noxious weeds are not increasing.

4. Adequate litter and standing dead plant material are present for site protection and for decomposition to replenish soil nutrients relative to site potential.

Standard 6 (Exotic Plant Communities, Other Than Seedings)

Exotic plant communities, other than seedings, will meet minimum requirements of soil stability and maintenance of existing native and seeded plants. These communities will be rehabilitated to perennial communities when feasible cost effective methods are developed.

Indicators may include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Noxious weeds are not increasing.

2. The number of perennial species is not diminishing over time.

3. Plant vigor (production, seed and seedstalk production, cover, etc.) of remnant native or seeded (introduced) plants is maintained to enable reproduction and recruitment when favorable climatic or other environmental events occur.

4. Adequate litter and standing dead plant material is present for site protection and for decomposition to replenish soil nutrients relative to site potential.

Standard 7 (Water Quality)

Surface and ground water on public lands comply with the Idaho Water Quality Standards.

Indicators may include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Physical, chemical, and biologic parameters described in the Idaho Water Quality Standards.

Standard 8 (Threatened and Endangered Plants and Animals)

Habitats are suitable to maintain viable populations of threatened and endangered, sensitive, and other special status species.

Indicators may include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Parameters described in the Idaho Water Quality Standards.

2. Riparian/wetland vegetation with deep, strong, binding roots is sufficient to stabilize streambanks and shorelines. Invader and shallow rooted species are a minor component of the floodplain.

3. Age class and structural diversity of riparian/wetland vegetation are appropriate for the site.

4. Native plant communities (flora and microbiotic crusts) are maintained or improved to ensure the proper functioning of ecological processes and continued productivity and diversity of native plant species.

5. The diversity of native species is maintained.

6. The amount and distribution of ground cover, including litter, for identified ecological site(s) or soil-plant associations are appropriate for site stability.

7. Noxious weeds are not increasing.

Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management

Introduction

Guidelines direct the selection of grazing management practices, and where appropriate, livestock management facilities to promote significant progress toward, or the attainment and maintenance of, the standards. Grazing management practices are livestock management techniques. They include the manipulation of season, duration (time), and intensity of use, as well as numbers, distribution, and kind of livestock. Livestock management facilities are structures such as fences, corrals, and water developments (ponds, springs, pipelines, troughs, etc.) used to facilitate the application of grazing management practices. Livestock grazing management practices and guidelines will be consistent with the Idaho Agricultural Pollution Abatement Plan.

Grazing management practices and facilities are implemented locally, usually on an allotment or watershed basis. Grazing management programs are based on a combination of appropriate grazing management practices and facilities developed through consultation, coordination, and cooperation with the Bureau of Land Management, permittees, other agencies, Indian tribes, and interested publics.

These guidelines were prepared under the assumption that regulations and policies regarding grazing on the public lands will be implemented and will be adhered to by the grazing permittees and agency personnel. Anything not covered in these guidelines will be addressed by existing laws, regulations, Indian treaties, and policies.

The BLM will identify and document within the local watershed all impacts that affect the ability to meet the standards. If a standard is not being met due to livestock grazing, then allotment management will be adjusted unless it can be demonstrated that significant progress toward the standard is being achieved. This applies to all subsequent guidelines.

Guidelines

1. Use grazing management practices and/or facilities to maintain or promote significant progress toward adequate amounts of ground cover (determined on an ecological site basis) to support infiltration, maintain soil moisture storage, and stabilize soils.

2. Locate livestock management facilities away from riparian areas wherever they conflict with achieving or maintaining riparian-wetland functions.

3. Use grazing management practices and/or facilities to maintain or promote soil conditions that support water infiltration, plant vigor, and permeability rates and minimize soil compaction appropriate to site potential.

4. Implement grazing management practices that provide periodic rest or deferment during critical growth stages to allow sufficient regrowth to achieve and maintain healthy, properly functioning conditions, including good plant vigor and adequate vegetative cover appropriate to site potential.

5. Maintain or promote grazing management practices that provide sufficient residual vegetation to improve, restore, or maintain healthy riparian-wetland functions and structure for energy dissipation, sediment capture, ground water recharge, streambank stability, and wildlife habitat appropriate to site potential.

6. The development of springs, seeps, or other projects affecting water and associated resources shall be designed to protect the ecological functions, wildlife habitat, and significant cultural and historical/archaeological/paleontological values associated with the water source.

7. Apply grazing management practices to maintain, promote, or progress toward appropriate stream channel and streambank morphology and functions. Adverse impacts due to livestock grazing will be addressed.

8. Apply grazing management practices that maintain or promote the interaction of the hydrologic cycle, nutrient cycle, and energy flow that will support the appropriate types and amounts of soil organisms, plants, and animals appropriate to soil type, climate, and landform.

9. Apply grazing management practices to maintain adequate plant vigor for seed production, seed dispersal, and seedling survival of desired species relative to soil type, climate, and landform.

10. Implement grazing management practices and/or facilities that provide for complying with the Idaho Water Quality Standards.

11. Use grazing management practices developed in recovery plans, conservation agreements, and Endangered Species Act, Section 7 consultations to maintain or improve habitat for federally listed threatened, endangered, and sensitive plants and animals.

12. Apply grazing management practices and/or facilities that maintain or promote the physical and biological conditions necessary to sustain native plant populations and wildlife habitats in native plant communities.

13. On areas seeded predominantly with non-native plants, use grazing management practices to maintain or promote the physical and biological conditions to achieve healthy rangelands.

14. Where native communities exist, the conversion to exotic communities after disturbance will be minimized. Native species are emphasized for rehabilitating disturbed rangelands. Evaluate whether native plants are adapted, available, and able to compete with weeds or seeded exotics.

15. Use non-native plant species for rehabilitation only in those situations where:

a. native species are not readily available in sufficient quantities;

b. native plant species cannot maintain or achieve the standards; or

c. non-native plant species provide for management and protection of native rangelands.

Include a diversity of appropriate grasses, forbs, and shrubs in rehabilitation efforts.

16. On burned areas, allow natural regeneration when it is determined that populations of native perennial shrubs, grasses, and forbs are sufficient to revegetate the site. Rest burned or rehabilitated areas to allow recovery or establishment of perennial plant species.

17. Carefully consider the effects of new management facilities (e.g., water developments, fences) on healthy and properly functioning rangelands prior to implementation.

18. Use grazing management practices, where feasible, for wildfire control and to reduce the spread of targeted undesirable plants (e.g., cheatgrass, medusa head, wildrye, and noxious weeds) while enhancing vigor and abundance of desirable native or seeded species.

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19. Employ grazing management practices that promote natural forest regeneration and protect reforestation projects until the Idaho Forest Practices Act requirements for timber stand replacement are met.

20. Design management fences to minimize adverse impacts, such as habitat fragmentation, to maintain habitat integrity and connectivity for native plants and animals.

Glossary

Accelerated Erosion — Soil loss at a rate in excess of natural or geologic erosion as a result of human-caused disturbance.

Age Class — A classification of woody plant species according to relative age, e.g., seedling, young, mature, or decadent.

Allotment Management Plan — A documented program which applies to livestock grazing on public lands, prepared by consulting, cooperating, and coordinating with the permittee(s), lessee(s), or other interested publics.

Animal Habitat — The place and environment where an animal lives including all biotic, climatic, and edaphic factors.

Best Management Practice (BMP) — A component practice or com-bination of component practices determined to be the most effective, practicable means of preventing or reducing the amount of pollution generated by nonpoint sources to a level compatible with water quality goals. (Idaho Agricultural Pollution Abatement Plan, August 1993)

Component Practices — Approved practices, used alone or in combination with other practices, are used to develop BMPs. (Idaho Agricultural Pollution Abatement Plan, August 1993)

Connectivity — The state of being functionally connected by movement of organisms, material, or energy. The opposite of habitat fragmentation.

Consultation, Coordination, and Cooperation — A process prescribed by the Public Rangelands Improvement Act of involving the permittee(s), lessee(s), federally recognized Indian tribes, and interested publics in the development of allotment management plans and other management programs on public lands. The process also includes trust responsibilities to Federally recognized Indian tribes.

Collaboration — To work jointly with others.

Cover — (See Ground Cover)

Deferment — Nongrazing, either by delay or discontinuance of grazing, from the beginning of plant growth until the seed is set or the equivalent stage of vegetative reproduction.

Diversity — (1) The absolute number of species in a community, species richness; and (2) a measure of the number of species and their relative abundance in a community; low diversity refers to few species or unequal abundances, high diversity to many species or equal abundances.

Ecological Sites — A kind of land with specific physical characteristics that differs from other kinds of land in its ability to produce distinctive kinds and amounts of vegetation and its response to management. Ecological site is synonymous with range site and ecological type.

Energy Flow — The capture of sunlight energy by plants and the conversion through photosynthesis to biomass.

Exotic Plant Communities, other than Seedings — Assemblages of plants that are not indigenous to the area, such as cheatgrass, yellow star thistle, and medusa head rye.

Fragmentation — The process of dividing habitats into smaller and smaller units until their utility as habitat is lost.

Grazing Management Practices — Techniques used to manage livestock and include season, duration (amount of the time grazing occurs), intensity of use, numbers of livestock, kind of livestock, and distribution (e.g., salting, herding, and water development).

Grazing Plan or Program — A combination of grazing management and/or facilities used to ensure an expectation of meeting or making significant progress toward meeting the Standards for Rangeland Health.

Ground Cover — The percentage of material, other than bare ground, covering the land surface. It may include live and standing dead vegetation, microbiotic crust, litter, cobble, gravel, stones, and bedrock. Ground cover, plus bare ground, totals 100 percent.

Human Activities — Any activity that is initiated or controlled by people, such as recreation, timber harvest, livestock grazing, road and other construction, and mining.

Hydrologic Cycle — The circulation of water in the atmosphere, on the surface of the earth, in the soil, and in the underlying rocks.

Indian Treaty — A contract in writing between the United States Government and Indian tribes formally signed by duly authorized representatives and ratified by the United States Senate.

Indicator — Components or attributes of a rangeland ecosystem that can be observed and/or measured that provides evidence of the function, productivity, health and/or condition of the ecosystem.

Infiltration — A soil, as influenced by soil texture, aspect, slope, and vegetation cover.

Landform — A naturally formed element of the landscape that controls or influences hydrologic, physical, and ecological processes.

Landscape — Landform of a region in aggregate.

Land Use Plan — Land use plan means a resource management plan or management framework plan, developed under the provisions of 43 CFR 1600. These plans are developed through public participation in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 and establish management direction for resource uses of public lands. (43 CFR 4100)

Life form — Characteristic form or appearance of a plant species at maturity, e.g., tree, shrub, forb, grass, etc.

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Litter — Dead plant or animal material on the soil surface.

Livestock Management Facilities — Physical facilities, such as fences, water developments, and corrals that are used to handle and control livestock.
Microbiotic Crust — Community of non-vascular primary producers that occur as a "crust" on the surface of soils and made up of a mixture of algae, lichens, mosses, and cyanobacteria (bluegreen algae).

Monitoring — The orderly collection, analysis, and interpretation of resource data and information to evaluate progress toward meeting Standards for Rangeland Health and/or management objectives.

Multiple Use — The definition of multiple use is defined in the Federal Policy and Management Act of 1976 as follows:

"The management of the public lands and their various resource values so that they are utilized in the combination that will best meet the present and future needs of the American people; making the most judicious use of the land for some or all of these resource or related services over areas large enough to provide sufficient latitude for periodic adjustments in use to conform with changing needs and conditions; the use of some land for less than all of the resources; a combination of balanced and diverse resource uses that takes into account the long-term needs of future generations for renewable and nonrenewable resources, including, but not limited to, recreation, range, timber, minerals, watershed, wildlife and fish, and natural scenic, scientific and historic values; and harmonious and coordinated management of the various resources without permanent impairment of the productivity of the land and the quality of the environment with consideration being given to the relative values of the resources and not necessarily to the combination of the uses that will give the greatest economic return or the greatest output."

Native Species — Plants or animals indigenous to the area.

Non-native Species — Plants or animals that are not indigenous to the area.

Noxious Weeds — Exotic plants that are listed by the State of Idaho and subject to Idaho weed control laws.

Nutrient Cycle — The cyclical process by which plants and animals use chemical compounds and elements in the soil, water, and atmosphere to produce plants and animals and the decomposition of plants and animals to return chemical compounds and elements to the soil, water, and air for future use.

Productivity — The ability of a site to produce vegetation.

Proper Functioning Condition (Riparian) —
"Riparian-wetland areas are functioning properly when adequate vegetation, landform, or large woody debris is present to dissipate stream energy associated with high water flows, thereby reducing erosion and improving water quality; filter sediment, capture bedload, and aid floodplain development; improve floodwater retention and ground-water recharge; develop root masses that stabilize streambanks against cutting action; develop diverse ponding and channel characteristics to provide the habitat and the water depth, duration, and temperature necessary for fish production, waterfowl breeding, and other uses; and support greater biodiversity."
USDI. 1993, Revised 1995. Riparian Area Management, Process for Assessing Proper Functioning Condition, Technical Report 1737-9, p. 4. Bureau of Land Management, BLM/SC/ST-93/003+1737+REV95, Service Center, CO. 51 pp.

USDI. 1994. Riparian Area Management, Process for Assessing Proper Functioning Condition for Lentic Riparian-Wetland Areas. Technical report 1737-11. Bureau of Land Management, BLM/SC/ST-94/008+1737, Service Center, CO. 37 pp.

Rangeland — A kind of land on which the native vegetation is predom-inately grasses, grass-like plants, forbs, or shrubs. Rangelands include natural grasslands, savannas, shrublands, most deserts, alpine communities, riparian areas, and wet meadows.

Rangeland Condition — The present status of a unit in terms of specific values or potential.

Rangeland Health — The degree to which the integrity of the soil and ecological processes of rangeland ecosystems is maintained.
National Research Council. 1994. Rangeland Health: New Methods to Classify, Inventory and Monitor Rangelands.

Residual Vegetation — Amount, cover, and species composition of the vegetation on a site after it has been grazed for a period of time.

Rest — Nongrazing for a specified period of time, generally a full growing season up to a full year.

Riparian Areas — A form of wetland transition between permanently saturated wetlands and uplands. The areas exhibit vegetation or physical characteristics that reflect permanent surface or subsurface water influence. Typical riparian areas include such areas as lands along, adjacent to, or contiguous with perennially and intermittently flowing rivers, streams, glacial potholes, and shores of lakes and reservoirs with stable water levels. Riparian areas do not include ephemeral (permanently above the water table and flows only during or immediately after a rainstorm or snowmelt) streams that do not exhibit the presence of vegetation dependent upen free water in the soil. (Bureau of Land Management Technical Reference TR 1737-9 and 11)

Sensitive Plants and Animals — Plants and animals listed by the Bureau of Land Management State Directors.

Significant Progress — Measurable and/or observable (i.e., photography, use of approved qualitative procedures) changes in the indicators that demonstrate improved rangeland health.

Spatial Scale — The relative size of an area under consideration. For example, a small scale is a site, a mid-scale is a watershed, and a large scale is a basin.

Special Status Species — Plant and animal species that are federally listed as threatened or endangered, proposed threatened or endangered, candidate species, State listed as threatened or endangered, or listed by a Bureau of Land Management State Director as sensitive.

Sustained Productivity of the Range — Maintaining the production capability of the rangeland for long periods of time (100 years +).

Trend — The direction of change in ecological status or resource value rating observed over time.

Use — Human activities (e.g., mining, forestry, livestock grazing, vegetation manipulation, road construction and maintenance, other construction and maintenance activities, wild horses, recreation, habitat manipulation, and management facility construction and maintenance).

Watershed — An area that collects and discharges runoff to a given point. It is often used synonymously with drainage basin or catchment.

Wetland — Areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and which under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Typical wetlands include marshes, shallow swamps, sloughs, lake shores, bogs, wet meadows, and riparian areas. (Bureau of Land Management Technical Reference TR 1737-9 and 11)

Appendix FIRE-1 Fire Management Zones

The current National Fire-Danger Rating System (NFDRS) fuel models are used to describe fuels and fire behavior for vegetation communities within the resource area. These models are comparable to the FMZs listed below.

FMZ 1.3: Most of the desert shrub communities within the resource area are included in this FMZ because of cheatgrass competition and fire behavior conditions. The objective for this zone is to limit wildfires to 200 acres or less. This zone is located in the northern portion of this resource area.

Model A: This fuel model represents western grasslands vegetated by annual grasses and forbs. Brush or trees may be present but are very sparse, occupying less than one-third of the area. The quantity and continuity of ground fuels vary greatly with rainfall from year to year.

FMZ 2.7: This FMZ is dominated by sagebrush and perennial grasses as the primary fuel types. Wet spring conditions and long hot summers with frequent dry lighting storms provide the potential for large acreages to burn. Terrain within this FMZ varies from steep and mountainous to gently rolling with large flats. The objective for this zone is to limit wildfires to 500 acres or less.

FMZ 2.8: The same conditions occur in 2.8 as in 2.7. The acreage objective is limited to 200 acres or less. This zone is the northern foothills area to the Snake River, and include the Wilson-Murphy area.

FMZ 4.1: Canyonland areas with sagebrush and perennial grasses, and barren areas. The acreage allowed for this zone is 500 acres.

Model T: The sagebrush-grass types of the Great Basin and the Intermountain West are characteristic of T fuels. The shrubs burn easily and are not dense enough to shade out grass and other herbaceous plants. The shrubs must occupy at least one-third of the site or the A or L fuel models are used.

Model L: This fuel model represents western grasslands vegetated by perennial grasses. The principal species are coarser, the loadings heavier and the quantity of fuel is more stable from year to year than Model A fuels.

FMZ 3.1/3.3: This FMZ is dominated by juniper woodlands and communities associated with higher elevation rangelands. The terrain within these zones varies from steep and rugged to gently rolling. The acreages allowed for FMZ 3.1 is 1,000 and FMZ 3.3 is 100 acres. The zone is located south of the Triangle-Jordan Valley road.

FMZ 3.2: The same conditions occur as for 3.1 except this zone is north of the Triangle-Jordan Valley road and includes the Silver City area. The acreage allowed for this zone is 500 acres.

Model C: Perennial grasses and forbs are the primary ground fuel but there is enough needle litter and branchwood present to contribute significantly to fuel loading. Some juniper stands may qualify for this model.

Model H: Short-needled conifers, with some brush, in a healthy stand with spare undergrowth and a thin layer of ground fuels are in this model. Low sagebrush may also be included in this model. Fires in H fuels are typically slow spreading and are dangerous only in scattered areas where the downed woody material is concentrated.

Appendix RECT-1 River Suitability Summary

Recommendation: It is recommended in the Owyhee Resource Management Plan that 163 miles of the 223 miles of eligible river or stream segments within the Owyhee Resource Area are suitable for designation as components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. This suitability recommendation reflects the management actions described under RECT 3.1. The suitable river/stream segments include those listed below. See Map WSR-1 for locations. The evaluation and suitability determination for each of the segments is presented in the Proposed Owyhee Resource Management Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement (July, 1999). Also presented for each suitable segment is the proposed legal description in both narrative and map form.

Suitable Wild, Scenic and Recreational River Segments

				Outstandingly Remarkable Values						
Segment #	**Segment Name**	**Miles**	**Classification**	**Scenic**	**Recreational**	**Geological**	**Fish**	**Wildlife**	**Cultural**	**Other**
S1a&c	South Fork Owyhee River	26.50	Wild	X	X	X		X		
S1b	South Fork Owyhee River	1.50	Rec	X	X	X		X		
	Total	28.00								
S3a	East Fork Owyhee River	66.00	Wild					X		X
	Total	66.00								
S4a	Deep Creek	2.50	Scenic	X	X	X		X		
S4b&c	Deep Creek	29.5	Wild	X	X	X		X		
S7a	Nickel Creek	8.00	Wild	X	X	X		X		
	Total	40.00								
S8a	Current Creek	7.50	Wild	X	X	X		X		
	Current Creek	1.50	Scenic	X	X					
	Total	9.00								
C5a	Lower North Fork Owyhee River	3.50	Wild	X	X	X		X		
C5a	Lower North Fork Owyhee River	0.50	Scenic	X	X	X		X		
	Total	4.00								
C5b	Upper North Fork Owyhee River	16.00	Wild	X	X	X		X		X
	Total	16.00								
		157.00	Wild							
		4.50	Scenic							
		1.50	Rec							
	TOTALS	163.00								

Appendix [illegible] Management Guidelines for Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers

The following are management guidelines for the interim protection of potential wild, scenic, and recreational river values for river segments that are awaiting a determination by Congress.

Wild Classification:

Management of Wild River areas should give primary emphasis to protecting the values which make it outstandingly remarkable while providing river-related outdoor recreation opportunities in a primitive setting. Allowable management practices might include construction of minor structures for such purposes as improvement of fish and game habitat; grazing; protection from fire, insects or disease; rehabilitation or stabilization of damage resources, provided the area will remain natural appearing and the practices of structures will harmonize with the environment. Such things as trail bridges, an occasional fence, natural-appearing water diversions, ditches, flow measurement or other water management devices, and similar facilities may be permitted if they are unobtrusive and do not have a significant direct adverse effect on the natural character of the area. The following program management standards apply:

a. Forest Practices: Cutting of trees will not be permitted except when needed in association with a primitive recreation experience (such as clearing for trails and protection of users) or to protect the environment (such as control of fire). Timber outside the boundary, but within the visual corridors, should, where feasible, be managed and harvested in a manner to provide special emphasis to visual quality.

b. Water Quality: Water quality will be maintained or improved to meet federal criteria or federally approved State standards.

c. Hydroelectric Power and Water Resource Development: No development of hydroelectric power facilities would be permitted. No flood control dams, levees, or other works are allowed in the channel or river corridor. The natural appearance and essentially primitive character of the river area must be maintained. All water supply dams and major diversions are prohibited.

d. Mining: New mining claims and mineral leases are prohibited within one-quarter mile of the river. Valid existing claims would not be abrogated and, subject to existing regulations (e.g., 43 CFR 3809) and any future regulations that the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe to protect the rivers included in the National System, existing mining activity would be allowed to continue. All mineral activity must be conducted in a manner that minimizes surface disturbance, sedimentation, pollution, and visual impairment. Reasonable access will be permitted.

e. Road Construction: No new roads or other provisions for overland motorized travel would be permitted within a narrow incised river valley, or if the river valley is broad, within one-quarter mile of the river bank. A few inconspicuous roads leading to the boundary of the river area may be permitted.

f. Agriculture and Livestock Grazing: Agricultural use is restricted to a limited amount of domestic livestock grazing and hay production to the extent currently being practiced. Row crops are prohibited.

g. Recreation Facilities: Major public-use areas, such as campgrounds, interpretive centers, or administrative headquarters are located outside Wild River areas. Simple comfort and convenience facilities, such as fireplaces or shelters may be provided as necessary within the river area. These should harmonize with the surroundings. Unobtrusive hiking and horseback riding trail bridges could be allowed on tributaries, but would not normally cross the designated river.

h. Public Use and Access: Recreation use, including but not limited to hiking, fishing, hunting and boating is encouraged in Wild River areas to the extent consistent with the protection of the river environment. Public use and access may be regulated and distributed where necessary to protect and enhance Wild River values.

i. Rights-of-Way: New transmission lines, natural gas lines, water lines, etc., are discouraged unless prohibited by other plans, orders or laws. Where no reasonable alternative exists, additional or new facilities should be restricted to existing rights-of-way. Where new rights-of-way are indicated, Wild River values must be fully evaluated in the selection of the site.

j. Motorized Travel: Motorized travel on land could be permitted, but is generally not compatible with this classification. The existing primary road access to the rivers would be maintained. Motorized travel on the water would be prohibited.

Scenic Classification:

Management of Scenic River areas should maintain and provide outdoor recreation opportunities in a near natural setting. The basic distinctions between a Wild and a Scenic River area are the degree of development, type of land use and road accessibility. In general, a wide range of agricultural, water management, silvicultural and other practices could be compatible with Scenic River values, providing such practices are carried on in such a way that there is no substantial adverse effect on the river and its immediate environment. The same considerations enumerated for Wild River areas should be considered, except that motorized vehicle use may, in some cases, be appropriate and that development of public-use facilities within the river area, such as moderate size campgrounds, public information centers, and administrative headquarters, would be compatible if such structures were screened from the river. The following program management standards apply:

a. Forest Practices: A wide range of silvicultural practices could be allowed provided that such practices are carried on in such a way that there is no substantial adverse effect on the river and its immediate environment. The river area should be maintained in its near natural environment. Timber outside the boundary but within the visual scene area should be managed and harvested in a manner which provides special emphasis on visual quality.

b. Water Quality: Water quality will be maintained or improved to meet federal criteria or federally approved State standards.

c. Hydroelectric Power and Water Resource Development: No development of hydroelectric power facilities would be allowed. Flood control dams and levees would be prohibited. All water supply dams and major diversions are prohibited. Maintenance of existing facilities and construction of some new structure would be permitted provided that the area remains natural in appearance and the practices or the structures harmonize with the surrounding environment.

d. Mining: Subject to existing regulations (e.g., 43 CFR 3809) and any future regulations that the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe to protect the values of rivers included in the National System, new mining claims and mineral leases could be allowed. All mineral activity must be conducted in a manner that minimizes surface disturbance, sedimentation, pollution and visual impairment. Reasonable access will be permitted.

e. Road Construction: Existing roads may occasionally bridge the river area and short stretches of conspicuous or long stretches of inconspicuous and well-screened roads or screened railroads could be allowed. Maintenance of existing roads and any new roads will be based on the type of use for which roads are constructed and the type of use that will occur in the river area.

f. Agriculture and Livestock Grazing: In comparison to Wild River areas, a wider range of agricultural and livestock grazing uses is permitted to the extent currently practiced within Scenic River areas. Row crops are not considered as an intrusion of the "largely primitive" nature of Scenic corridors as long as there is not a substantial adverse effect on the natural-like appearance of the river area.

g. Recreation Facilities: Larger scale public use facilities, such as moderate size campgrounds, public information centers, and administrative headquarters are allowed if such structures are screened from the river. Foot trails can parallel the river in close proximity, and associated bridges may cross the river channel.

h. Public Use Access: Recreation use, including but not limited to hiking, fishing, hunting and boating, is encouraged in Scenic River areas to the extent consistent with the protection of the river environment. Public use and access may be regulated and distributed where necessary to protect and enhance Scenic River values.

i. Rights-of-Way: New transmission lines, natural gas lines, etc., are discouraged unless prohibited by other plans, orders or laws. Where no reasonable alternative exists, additional or new facilities should be restricted to existing rights-of-way. Where new rights-of-way are indicated, scenic river values must be fully evaluated in the selection of the site.

j. Motorized Travel: Motorized travel on land may be permitted, prohibited or restricted to protect the river values. Motorized travel on the water would be prohibited.

Recreational Classification:

Management of Recreational River areas should be designed to protect and enhance existing recreational values. The primary objective will be to provide opportunities for engaging in recreation activities dependent on or enhanced by the largely free-flowing nature of the river. Recreation facilities may be established in close proximity to the river, although Recreational River classification does not require extensive recreation developments. Recreation facilities may still be kept to a minimum, with visitor services provided outside the river area. Future construction of impoundments, diversions, straightening, riprapping, and other modification of the water way or adjacent lands would not be permitted except in instances where such developments would not have a direct and adverse effect on the river and its immediate environment. The following program management standards apply:

a. Forest Practices: Timber harvesting would be allowed under standard restrictions to protect the immediate river environment, water quality, scenic, fish and wildlife, and other values.

b. Water Quality: Water quality will be maintained or improved to meet federal criteria or federally approved State standards.

c. Hydroelectric Power and Water Resource Development. No development of hydroelectric power facilities would be allowed. Existing low dams, diversion works, riprap and other minor structures may be maintained provided the waterway remains generally natural in appearance. New structures may be allowed provided that the area remains natural in appearance and the practices or structures harmonize with the surrounding environment.

d. Mining: Subject to existing regulations (e.g., 43 CFR 3809) and any future regulations that the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe to protect values of rivers included in the National System, existing valid mining claims and mineral leases on existing operations are allowed to continue. All mineral activity must be conducted in a manner that minimizes surface disturbance, sedimentation, pollution, and visual impairment. Reasonable access will be permitted.

e. Road Construction: Existing parallel roads or railroads can be maintained on one or both river banks. There can be several bridge crossings and numerous river access points.

f. Agricultural and Livestock Grazing: In comparison to Scenic River areas, lands within Recreational River areas may be managed for a full range of agriculture and livestock grazing uses, consistent with current practices.

g. Recreation Facilities: Interpretive centers, administrative headquarters, campgrounds, picnic areas and foot trails may be established in close proximity to the river. Foot trail bridges may cross the river channel. However, recreational classification does not require extensive recreation development.

h. Public Use and Access: Recreation use, including but not limited to hiking, fishing, hunting and boating, is encouraged in Recreational River areas to the extent consistent with the protection of the river environment. Public use and access may be regulated and distributed where necessary to protect and enhance Recreation River values.

i. Rights-of-Way: New transmission lines, natural gas lines, water lines, etc., are discouraged unless prohibited by other plans, orders or laws. Where no reasonable alternative exists, additional or new facilities should be restricted to existing rights-of-way. Where new rights-of-way are indicated, Recreation River values must be fully evaluated in the selection of the site.

i. Motorized Travel: Motorized travel on land or water will generally be permitted, on existing roads. Controls will usually be similar to surrounding lands and waters.

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Appendix [illegible] Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) Classification and Criteria

Criterion	Class I Primitive	Class II Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized	Class III Semi-Primitive Motorized	Class IV Roaded Natural	Class V Rural	Class VI Urban
Remoteness	Lands greater than 1.5 miles from all roads and trails with motorized use. Vegetation and topographic relief may make distances substantially shorter.	Lands not more than 1.5 miles from all roads or trails with motorized use; but at least 1/4 mile from primitive roads and trails and 1/2 mile from better than primitive roads.	Lands within 1/4 mile of primitive roads or trails used by motor vehicles; but not closer than 1/2 mile from better than primitive roads.	Lands within 1/2 mile from better than primitive roads.	No distance standards.	No distance standards.
Size	At least 5,000 acres (may be smaller if adjacent to Class II).	At least 2,500 acres (may be smaller if adjacent to Class I) .	At leasxt 2,500 acres.	No size standards.	No size standards.	No size standards.
Evidence of Human Use	Setting appears as an essentially unmodified natural environment.	Setting may have subtle modifications.	Settings may have subtle modifications.	Setting includes moderate evidence of human modification. Alterations do not dominate the setting and generally harmonize with the natural landscape.	Natural setting is substantially modified. Culturally modified landscapes are constantly in view. May include pastoral, agricultural, or intensively managed wildland landscapes.	The natural setting is clearly subordinate to culturally modified landscapes.

Criterion	Class I Primitive	Class II Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized	Class III Semi-Primitive Motorized	Class IV Roaded Natural	Class V Rural	Class VI Urban
Evidence of Human Use (cont.)	Evidence of surface or vegetative disturbance is very limited and disturbed areas are small. Trails may be present, but should not exceed standards suited for wildlands use.	Evidence of surface or vegetative disturbance is limited and disturbed areas are small. There is little or no evidence of primitive roads or ORV use.	Evidence of surface or vegetative disturbance is limited. Disturbed areas are small. Primitive roads and evidence of ORV use are present.	Surface and vegetative modifications are typical. Constructed roads and highways are present. Some cultivated lands may be present.	Surface and vegetative modifications are typical. Constructed roads and highways are present. Cultivated lands are common.	Surface and vegetative modifications are extensive. Exotic vegetation and surface paving may be common. Roads, highways, and parking areas to support intensive vehicle use are available.
	Structures for recreation and/or rangeland management are few, isolated and small. Recreation facilities are rustic.	Small isolated recreation and/or rangeland management facilities are present. Recreation facilities are rustic.	Small isolated recreation and/or rangeland management facilities are present. Other types of facilities such as powerlines may be present. Recreation facilities are small and rustic.	Structures are generally scattered and remain visually subordinate. Structures may include rangeland powerline and recreation facilities. Recreation facilities are generally small.	Structures and structure complexes are dominant. These may includes towns, second home developments, industrial sites, major resorts, etc.	Structures and structure complexes are dominant. These may include towns, second home developments, industrial sites, major resorts, etc.

Appendix REC-[illegible]

Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) Classification and Criteria

Criterion	Class I Primitive	Class II Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized	Class III Semi-Primitive Motorized	Class IV Roaded Natural	Class V Rural	Class VI Urban
Social Setting	Less than 6 parties per trip encountered on trails or water courses. No parties visible at campsites. Little or no evidence of previous recreation use.	More than 6 parties per trip encountered on trails or water courses. No more than 1 party visible at campsites. Limited evidence of previous recreation use.	Low to moderate contact frequency.	Frequency of contact is moderate to high at developed sites and on roads; low to moderate elsewhere.	Frequency of contact is moderate to high at developed sites and on roads; moderate elsewhere.	Large numbers of users on sites and in nearby areas.
Managerial Setting	Onsite regimentation is low with controls primarily off-site. Directional and interpretive signing absent.	Onsite regimentation and controls present but subtle. Directional and interpretive signing may be present.	Onsite regimentation and controls present but subtle. Directional and interpretive signing present but limited.	Onsite regimentation and controls are noticeable, but harmonize with the natural environment. Directional and interpretive signing widespread.	Regimentation and controls obvious and numerous, generally in harmony with the manmade environment. Signing widespread.	Regimentation and controls obvious and numerous. Signing widespread.

69

[illegible] Visual Resource Management Classification and Objectives

Class I: The objective of this class is to preserve the existing character of the landscape. This class provides for natural ecological changes, however, it does not preclude very limited management activity. The level of change to the characteristic landscape should be very low and must not attract attention.

This VRM classification applies to BLM special administrative designations where public interest and BLM management call for the preservation of a pristine landscape.

Under this classification, construction of new rangeland (livestock, watershed, wild horse, and wildlife) facilities, roads, recreation sites and vegetation treatment projects is not permitted. Construction of recreational trails is permitted.

Class II: The objective of this class is to retain the existing character of the landscape. The level of change to the characteristic landscape should be low. Management activities may be seen, but should not attract the attention of the casual observer. Any changes must repeat the basic elements of form, line, color, and texture found in the predominant natural features of the characteristic landscape.

This VRM classification applies to BLM special administrative designations where public interest and BLM management call for the protection of existing primitive landscapes regardless of scenic quality. Highly scenic, semi-primitive landscapes within the extensive management area can also have this classification. The affected lands are generally natural in appearance but are not pristine landscapes.

Maintenance and reconstruction of existing facilities such that the lines, forms, colors, and textures associated with the rehabilitated facilities harmonize with those of the characteristic natural landscapes is permitted. Except within wilderness study areas (WSAs), very limited construction of new rangeland facilities and vegetation treatment projects is permitted. Limited new recreation facilities (trails and small recreation sites) and limited road construction, reconstruction, and maintenance is permitted. If the visual contrast of the project cannot be built/rebuilt to minimize visual impacts to the characteristic natural landscape, then the project work will not be undertaken. Within WSAs, no surface disturbing activities, other than trail construction, would be allowed.

Class II-IMP: Under this classification, lands would be managed under Class II objectives during the time that nonsuitable wilderness study area (WSA) lands remain under the BLM Wilderness Interim Management Policy (IMP), with the exception that no surface disturbing activities, other than trail construction, would be allowed. If the unsuitable WSA lands are released by Congress, the affected lands would convert to VRM Class IV areas.

Class III: The objective of this class is to partially retain the existing character of the landscape. The level of change to the characteristic landscape should be moderate. Management activities may attract attention but should not dominate the view of the casual observer. Changes should repeat the basic elements found in the predominant natural features of the characteristic landscape.

This VRM classification applies to BLM special administrative designations and to travel corridors across the extensive management area where public interest and BLM management calls for protecting the appearance of the existing landscape; the landscape may already be highly modified. The classification occurs where the amount of use is relatively high and scenic quality is generally good.

Maintenance, construction, and reconstruction of rangeland facilities and vegetation treatment projects is permitted. Recreation site and road construction and reconstruction is permitted. In all cases, emphasis will be placed on construction techniques that will reduce the project's visual impacts to the characteristic natural landscape.

Class IV: The objective of this class is to provide for management activities which would require major modification of the existing character of the landscape. The level of change to the characteristic landscape can be high. These management activities may dominate the view and be the major focus of viewer attention. However, every attempt should be made to minimize the impact of these activities through careful location, minimal disturbance, and repeating the basic elements.

This VRM classification applies to all BLM lands in the Owyhee Resource Area not contained in special designation areas or visually sensitive areas. These lands generally reflect those lands of lesser (fair) scenic quality along major travel corridors or lands remote from travel corridors with fair to good scenic quality; the affected lands may or may not already be highly modified.

Maintenance, construction, and reconstruction of rangeland facilities and vegetation treatment projects is permitted. Recreation site construction and road construction and reconstruction is permitted. An attempt will be made to minimize visual impacts wherever possible.

Standard Procedures and Design Elements for Range Improvements

Range improvements are proposed to help reduce resource management conflicts and to achieve multiple use management objectives.

The following standard procedures and design elements will be adhered to in constructing range improvements within the Owyhee Resource Area. Design elements have been standardized over time to mitigate adverse impacts encountered during range improvement installations.

- Preparation of a site-specific environmental assessment prior to implementation of range improvements will be required. Proposed range improvements may be modified or abandoned if the assessment indicates that significant adverse environmental impacts cannot be avoided or mitigated.

- A wilderness inventory, required by FLPMA, has been completed in the Resource Area. All rangeland management activities in wilderness study areas will be consistent with the Interim Management Policy and Guidelines for Lands Under Wilderness Review (IMP) unless and until the area is removed from the study category (either designated or released by congress). Impacts will be assessed before implementing management activities to ensure that they meet the guidelines.

- Every effort will be made to avoid adverse impacts on cultural resources. A cultural resources inventory will be completed on all areas prior to any decision to perform ground-disturbing activities. This will be part of the preplanning step of a project and the results will be analyzed in the environmental assessment addressing the action (BLM Manual 8100, Cultural Resources Management). If significant cultural values are identified, the project may be relocated, redesigned or abandoned. However, where that is not possible, the BLM would consult with the State Historic Preservation Officer and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation in accordance with the Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement (PMOA) by and between the BLM, the Council and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers, dated January 14, 1980, which sets forth a procedure for developing appropriate mitigative measures, in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (1966) as implemented by 36 CFR Part 800. Management adherence to agreed upon mitigative measures will be implemented in compliance with these regulations.

- If a project might affect any listed threatened or endangered species or its critical habitat, consultation with the USFWS will be initiated (50 CFR 50 402: Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended). The project will be modified, relocated or abandoned in order to obtain a "no effect" determination. If a project may contribute to the need to list a Federal candidate or BLM sensitive species, a technical assistance request will be made to the USFWS.

- Surface disturbance at all project sites will be held to a minimum. Disturbed soil will be rehabilitated to blend into surrounding soil surfaces and reseeded as needed with a mixture of grasses, forbs and browse as applicable to replace ground cover and reduce soil loss from wind and water erosion.

- Seeding will only be done to enhance and sustain multiple use values. Vegetation treatment projects will be designed using irregular patterns (untreated patches, mosaics, etc.) to provide optimum edge effect for visual quality and wildlife. Layout and design will be coordinated with local IDF&G biologist.

- Seeding will be accomplished by use of the rangeland drill in most cases. Broadcast seeding will occur on small disturbed areas, rough terrain and rocky areas. Brush will be controlled prior to seeding. Some projects will have brush control only. Brush control methods could include burning, chaining, cutting and spraying. The method to be used for individual projects will be determined on a site-specific basis during project planning. Generally, areas containing needlegrasses or rabbitbrush and areas with sandy soils will not be burned. Seeding mixtures will be determined on a site-specific basis during project planning using past experience and recommendations of appropriate state and local range and wildlife experts as needed. Anticipated increases in production through vegetation treatment projects will not be allocated until seedings are established and ready for use. All seedings will be deferred from livestock grazing for a minimum of two growing seasons to allow seeding establishment. Where deep furrow drills are used, slopes will be drilled on the contour to prevent soil erosion.

- The seeding policy for the Owyhee Resource Area is as follows: Seedings to change vegetation composition may be used when they are the most efficient method to accomplish the resource objectives identified through the planning process. The selection of the seeding area and the species to be seeded shall be based on a site-specific evaluation which considers ecological potential, technical and economic feasibility, location of unique resources, plant diversity and cumulative impacts on the ecosystem. Adapted native species than can enhance vegetative diversity composition must be given consideration in species selection. To ensure establishment, seedings must be protected for a minimum of two growing seasons or until the vigorous seedlings produce their first seed crop. Once established, seedings shall be properly managed and monitored to ensure that resource objectives are accomplished.

- It is anticipated that the existing road and trail system will provide sufficient access for range improvement construction. If needed, unimproved trails and tracks will be created to reach construction sites. These trails will continue to be used for project maintenance.

- It is assumed that normal maintenance such as replacement of pipeline sections, fence posts and retreatment of vegetation will occur.

- VRM procedures will be employed to minimize adverse visual impacts caused by the range improvement project.

Additional design features are identified below.

Reservoir construction - Reservoir development will involve construction of pits and dams to impound water for livestock and wildlife use. Pits will be in dry lake beds or other natural depressions. Dams will be constructed in drainages. Water storage capacity will range from 1 to 2 acre feet. Fill material, if needed, will come from the impoundment area or a borrow area for dams. Excavated material from pits will be piled adjacent to the pit. Top soil will be stockpiled and used to rehabilitate the borrow areas.

Wells - Wells will be cased with steel pipe and sealed with concrete to prevent cave-ins and contamination. All State of Idaho water well drilling regulations will be adhered to, both in drilling and equipping. A safety devise will be installed on new powerline transformers to prevent electrocution of raptors. Metal storage tanks, painted to blend with the surrounding landscape, will be placed at each well site. Generally, tanks will be enclosed and will measure 15 to 30 feet in diameter and 6 to 12 feet in height.

Appendix RNGE-1 Standard Procedures and Design Elements for Range Improvements

Springs - Spring development will involve digging or drilling to intercept naturally occurring water flow, installing perforated pipe or concrete boxes to collect water and installing pipelines and water troughs. The spring source and trough overflow area will be fenced to prevent livestock grazing and trampling and to provide meadow habitat. A small waterhole will be developed inside the fenced overflow area for wildlife use. Ramps, rocks or float boards will be provided in all water troughs for birds and small mammals to gain access to and escape from the water.

Pipelines - Pipelines will convey water from wells to areas that lack an adequate water supply. Generally, 1 to 2 inch diameter plastic pipe will be buried with a pipe-laying devise consisting of a modified ripper tooth mounted on a tractor. The pipe will normally be laid as deep as possible under ground but no deeper than 30 inches. Where obstructions prohibit pipe burial, the pipe will be laid on the ground surface and covered with borrow soil. Reservoirs will be constructed along the pipeline and fenced to exclude livestock. This will provide wildlife water and serve as an emergency water supply in case of equipment failure. Water troughs will be installed approximately one per every mile along the pipeline. Ramps, rocks or float boards will be provided in all water troughs for birds and small mammals to gain access to and escape from the water.

Fences and cattleguards - Fences shall be designed to prevent passage of livestock without impeding wildlife movement. All fences will be constructed in accordance with Bureau Manual 1741. Fencelines will not be bladed or scraped. All fences will comply with VRM procedures. Cattleguards or gates will be installed where fences cross existing roads.

Prescribed burning - Prescribed burns will be conducted to reduce juniper encroachment, to improve the ecological condition of native plant communities and to meet other resource objectives for range, wildlife and watershed. Areas with seral juniper stands and dense sagebrush stands will be evaluated for burning. Generally, no prescribed fires will be allowed in climax (old growth) juniper sites. Individual burns will be limited to 3,000 acres with a 72 hour interval between burns and will be coordinated with other activities impacting air quality to meet air quality standards.

Watershed Stabilization Projects - Watershed stabilization projects would be used to secure eroding streambanks and prevent further erosion in side slope gullies. The projects would use unlimbed juniper trees to line stream channels (attached by steel cables), rock gabion dams, wooden planks or other materials. Disturbances associated with rock gabion dams would be mitigated by riparian vegetation regrowth and channel siltation in less than 5 years. Juniper logs would become imbedded in streamsides within 5 to 10 years. Once vegetation is restored the affected stream channels would show an overall improvement attributed to the increased abundance and diversity of riparian vegetation. Increasing riparian vegetation could also improve the year-long abundance of surface waters.

Wildlife Guzzlers - Wildlife guzzlers would consist of an apron made of corrugated steel roofing material to intercept rain water and a buried storage tank equipped with a ramp to permit access to water by game birds and other small animals. Aprons would generally be about 200 to 500 square feet in size and would be painted to blend with the surrounding landscape. The guzzlers would be fenced to exclude livestock. These guzzlers would be constructed in lower elevation desert habitats where dependable water is scarce.

Appendix MONIT-1 Monitoring and Assessment

Decisions outlined in the Owyhee RMP will be implemented over a period of ten to twenty years or more, depending on the availability of funding and personnel. The effects of implementation will be monitored and evaluated on a periodic basis over the life of the plan. Monitoring will be conducted to determine where problems exist with management activities, to evaluate management objectives as to whether or not they are being achieved, to assess the progress toward meeting the standards for rangeland health, and to recommend future actions. If monitoring studies indicate that objectives are not being met or that progress is not being made toward meeting the standards for rangeland health, then management actions will be adjusted accordingly.

Priorities for monitoring allotments will be established. The methodology and intensity of study that is chosen for a particular allotment will be determined by the nature and severity of the resource conflicts that are present in that allotment. Monitoring studies are established and read on a regular basis. However, personnel, time and funding constraints limit the number of established studies and the frequency with which data is collected at established studies.

Minimum monitoring standards have been adopted by the State of Idaho, BLM. All studies will be consistent with the minimum standards recommendations where they are applicable. Study methods will be revised to reflect any changes in minimum standards which may occur.

Monitoring Methods

The purposes of monitoring and assessment are to determine the effects of management actions on the public land resources including vegetation and water and to determine the effectiveness of on-the-ground management actions in achieving resource management objectives within planned timeframes. Monitoring provides qualitative and quantifiable data for the periodic review and evaluation of management objectives, and it provides data to identify and support needed management actions.

Monitoring is generally conducted at key areas within each allotment. The key area is a relatively small portion of the rangeland. It is selected based on its location, use or grazing value as the area on which to monitor the effects of grazing use. It is assumed that key areas, if properly selected, will reflect the overall acceptabilty of the current grazing management over the entire grazing unit (allotment or pasture). Each allotment or pasture may have several key areas. Additionally, there could be one key mangement area in the allotment or pasture which represents a single area within an allotment or pasture that influences or limits the management opportunties of the land surrounding it. Examples of potential key management areas include meadows and riparian zones. Each grazing unit, allotment or pasture, may have more than one key area, but it may have only one key management area.

Monitoring methods must be suitable for the vegetation types, animal species or resource conditions that will be encountered. The capability of the methods to detect subtle changes due to management over short periods of time must be carefully considered. For monitoring data to be meaningful and useful over time, there must be consistency in the kinds of data that are collected and the manner in which they are collected. However, the need for changes in sampling may occasionally arise when problems are detected during a cursory review of the collected data, when analyzing and interpreting the data or when conducting an assessment or evaluation. Serious consideration must be given to the effect changes will have on the historical value of existing data prior to instituting such changes.

The methods discussed here are the methods currently in use in the Owyhee Resource Area. These methods are consistent with State Monitoring Guidance as outlined in Minimum Monitoring Standards for BLM-Administered Rangelands in Idaho and other documents and with Bureau Policy. These are subject to change as a result of revision in State or National Standards. Quantitative and qualitative assessment methods are included.

Ecological Site Inventory

Ecological Site Inventory (ESI) is the basic inventory of present and potential vegetation on BLM rangelands and provides data for determining site capability, site condition and resource management objectives. Ecological sites are differentiated on the basis of significant differences in kind, proportion, or amount of plant species present in the plant community. Ecological site inventory utilizes soils, the existing plant community and ecological site descriptions (range sites) to determine the appropriate ecological site for a specific area of rangeland and to assign the appropriate ecological status. Ecological status is the present state of vegetation of a range site in relation to the potential natural community for that site. It is an expression of the relative degree to which the kinds, proportions and amounts of plants in a plant community resemble that of the potential natural plant community for the site. Inventory provides baseline data for seral stages and reinventory provides data on change and progress of change.

Ecological site inventory has not been conducted in the Owyhee Resource Area. The basic inventory of the Resource Area was conducted in 1977-1978 utilizing the Soil-Vegetation Inventory Method (SVIM) which is similar to ESI.

Rangeland Health Assessment

Qualitative assessments of rangeland health provide managers with information on site stability and biotic integrity. In the Qualitative Assessment Procedure, biotic and physical indicators are evaluated for the site and an appropriate descriptive category is selected for each indicator to provide the observational rating measurement. The variety of indicators evaluated include cover by vegetation lifeform, ground cover, species abundance, physical environment indicators which assess soil and watershed stability including measures of soil movement and surface stability and biotic environment components such as diversity and structure of the community, presence of exotic plants, seed production and recruitment. Indicators can be added or deleted depending on site requirements.

Evaluation of the site assessment is made relative to ecological reference areas, those areas in which ecological processes are functioning and which have resiliency to disturbance. Subsequent to the rating of the indicators, an evaluation of the site status is made based on the relative significance and rating for each individual indicator and their relative role at the site. This process provides a determination of the health status of the rangelands in a relatively rapid fashion.

Vegetation Utilization

Utilization data is collected to provide information concerning the percentage of forage that has been consumed or destroyed on an area of rangeland during a specific period of time and the grazing pattern on the allotment. Utilization data are important in evaluating the effects of grazing use on specific areas of rangeland and identifying areas of concentrated use.

The methods used in the Resource Area for measuring utilization in upland vegetation sites are the Key Forage Plant method, utilization pattern mapping, and Cole Browse transects. Utilization in the riparian zone is monitored with stubble height measurements. Utilization is generally expressed as a percentage of available forage weight or numbers of plants, twigs, etc., that have been consumed or destroyed, and is expressed in terms of the current year's production removed. Utilization transects are generally conducted at key areas within the grazing allotment. These key areas are selected to reflect the general use pattern within the allotment or are areas where sensitive resources occur.

The key forage plant method is an ocular estimate method of judging utilization within one of six utilization classes on one or more key herbaceous and/or browse species. The key forage plant transects are done at key areas using key forage species. Mapping utilization patterns involves traversing the allotment or pasture to determine the levels of use throughout the pasture. Utilization pattern mapping is utilized in conjunction with the key forage plant method to determine the level of utilization the pasture has received, to identify areas receiving an unacceptable level of use and to identify usable areas which are not receiving use.

The Cole browse method is utilized to monitor key browse species and is conducted at key areas. The primary species monitored in the Owyhee Resource Area is antelope bitterbrush. This method provides data on the level of utilization of the current years leader growth and on the age and form class of the shrubs.

Grazing utilization in riparian zones is determined by measuring the height of key grasslike species along a transect and utilizing the median height to determine an overall use level.

Utilization is considered with actual use and climate data to determine resource use levels and to identify the need for adjustments in management actions, adjustments in grazing use levels, and/or range improvement projects.

Utilization is collected annually for grazed pastures with an emphasis on high priority allotments.

Vegetation Trend

Trend data are important in determining the effectiveness of on-the-ground management actions and evaluating progress toward meeting management objectives and the standards for rangeland health. They indicate whether the rangeland is moving toward or away from its potential or from achieving specific management objectives and meeting the rangeland health standards. Trend refers to the direction of change and indicates whether rangeland vegetation is being maintained or is moving toward or away from the desired plant community or toward or away from other specific vegetation management objectives. Trends of rangeland may be judged by noting changes in composition, density, cover, production, vigor, age class, and frequency of the vegetation, and related parameters of other resources.

The primary method utilized to monitor trend of the uplands in the Resource Area is nested frequency. The indicator of trend monitored with this method is frequency of occurrence of plant species. The analysis is measuring the changes in the frequency of occurrence of a plant species over time. Close-up and general view photographs are included with this method. Supplementing the nested frequency trend sites are ground cover data and shrub density.

The 3 x 3 photo plot method is also used to measure trend. This method includes taking a close-up photograph of a 3 x 3 foot plot and a general view photograph of the study site. Diagrams of plot vegetation are generally included with the 3 x 3 photo plots.

Methods utilized to monitor trend of riparian habitats include greenline, cover board, cross-channel profiles and photo points. Greenlines are a line intercept method to identify riparian plant community types and monitor changes in the community type over time. Cover boards monitor changes in vertical coverage of shrub species along a transect. Cross channel profiles are used to monitor changes in the size and shape of the stream channel. Photo points are used to visually monitor changes in the riparian zone at permanently marked locations. General view photographs are included with all of these methods.

Low-level, large-scale, color infra-red photography is also utilized to monitor trend of vegetation in riparian areas. Measurements can be made from the photos to determine the amount of riparian tree, shrub and herbaceous cover along the stream channels. Repeat photography is utilized to determine if changes in the amounts and types of cover have occurred over time.

Trend data are collected on a regular periodic basis depending on the allotment priority.

Wildlife Monitoring

Emphasis within the BLM's wildlife program is on habitat management and monitoring. Methods for monitoring upland, riparian and aquatic wildlife habitat including vegetation utilization, cover, species composition, plant vigor, trend and water quality monitoring are addressed elsewhere in this appendix. However, selected wildlife population monitoring is also necessary to fully assess the impacts of ongoing management actions and allocations.

Primary emphasis for wildlife population monitoring is on special status species although limited monitoring of some game and other nongame species is also conducted. As time, funding and management priorities permit, monitoring conducted may include:

- monitoring of special status raptor nests to determine occupancy and success (this is in addition to intensive monitoring of all nesting raptors within the Snake River Birds of Prey NCA);
- annual mid-winter eagle counts to monitor wintering populations of bald and golden eagles within important wintering areas;
- transects within long-billed curlew nesting habitat to determine the number of breeding pairs and the extent of occupied nesting habitats;
- monitoring of sage grouse by counting the numbers of birds present at sage grouse leks each spring;
- periodic spot counts and/or other breeding bird surveys to monitor density and diversity of neotropical migrants and other birds within selected habitats;
- mist netting of bats to determine species composition and relative abundance;
- periodic inspection of most other known special status species habitats to confirm continued species presence and extent of occupied habitat.
- pellet group transects to determine the amount of wildlife use which is occuring in specific habitats or vegetation communities.

This monitoring is completed either by BLM biologists or others through various types of agreements with the IDF&G, universities and other groups and organizations having the required expertise.

Monitoring of game species is primarily the responsibility of the IDF&G with the occasional assistance of BLM biologists. It includes periodic aerial and ground counts or surveys within important deer, elk, pronghorn antelope, bighorn sheep and upland game habitats, as well as the collection of harvest and population information at hunter check stations and through other types of hunter surveys.

The IDF&G also maintains a database containing field observation information for most special status species through its Conservation Data Center.

Wildlife monitoring is conducted on a regular basis as applicable for individual species.

Actual Use

Actual use monitoring provides information concerning the actual amount of grazing use occurring on an area of rangeland during a specific time period. It is a record of livestock use in each pasture of an allotment and represents forage consumed in terms of AUMs. Livestock actual use is provided by the permittees. Data is verified by field checks and occasional counts. The report includes livestock numbers, pasture usage, and turn-out and gathering dates.

Actual use is collected in all "I" and "M" allotments annually.

Use Supervision

Effective use supervision with proper documentation is an integral part of all rangeland monitoring efforts. It includes not only tagging or counting livestock and observing distribution patterns but also inspecting range improvements, observing apparent trend, growing conditions, wildlife and wild horse populations and movements, wildlife habitat, and watershed or riparian conditions.

Use supervision is conducted on a regular periodic basis depending on allotment priority.

Estimated Use

Estimated use by wild horses is derived from direct animal counts conducted aerially and on-the-ground, and from extrapolation. One adult horse or one mare with foal are considered one animal unit. A foal is considered an animal unit when it is determined to be six months of age or older.

Estimated use is collected in all pastures in all of the wild horse herd management areas.

Wild Horses

Components monitored for wild horses include the vegetation resource, wild horse movements and preferred areas, the physical environment and population characteristics. The vegetation resource will be monitored with the health assessment, utilization, trend, actual use and estimated use studies previously discussed. Specific study sites for wild horses may be established. The movements of wild horses monitored include identifying and recording seasonal use areas (both summer and winter), migratory routes, key use areas and crucial areas as they relate to the distribution of wild horses. Monitoring of the physical environment includes inventory of the physical components which may influence the wild horse population in a detrimental or beneficial fashion. Examples include the presence or absence of fences, roads, trails, streams and springs.

Data collected on population characteristics of the wild horses include estimates of numbers and population dynamics. Population estimates are the enumeration of the approximate number of animals inhabiting a specific area. These estimates will be developed whenever wild horse populations are adjusted or when determining estimated use for a specific area. Direct counts will be used and may be either total counts or a sampled count of the census area. Other population characteristics sampled in conjunction with population estimates include recordation of color, animal condition and average band/animal size. Periodic observation of wild horses also provides population dynamic information concerning the age class and sex ratio of animals in the herd area which can be used to determine productivity of the herd and recruitment of foals into the adult age class.

Wild horses are monitored periodically throughout the year depending on the attribute being monitored.

Climate

Climate studies provide a comparison of grazing season climatic conditions with long-term normals. Crop year (September-June) precipitation accounts for approximately 80 percent of the variation in vegetation production in the Intermountain area. Climate data is collected at a number of locations in or around the Owyhee Resource Area including NWS weather stations, NRCS Snowtel and snow marker sites, and BLM RAWS stations.

Depending on the variable, climate data are collected on a daily, monthly and/or annual basis.

Water Quality/Fish Habitat

The goal of the Resource Areas water quality monitoring program is to detect progress made toward (or away from) meeting the objectives of the Clean Water Act and State of Idaho's Antidegradation Program. Elements monitored include fecal coliform, water temperature, water chemistry, sedimentation, macroinvertebrate community, fish community components, and stream riparian habitat.

Fecal coliform and water chemistry are monitored by direct sampling of the stream and subsequent water analysis. Water temperature is collected through the use of instantaneous readings or continuous recorders which record numerous daily readings over a period of time. Cobble embeddedness and Wolman pebble counts are utilized to monitor sedimentation of the stream channel. The fish community component is monitored utilizing electrofishing equipment to sample species of fish present. The stream riparian habitat is monitored by collecting information on streambank stability and on riparian vegetation. Streambank stability is determined by estimating the percent of the streambank surfaces in each of four stability classes. The greenline method described earlier is utilized for monitoring vegetation change at the water edge. Other components measured include age class of woody species, herbaceous riparian stubble height and overstream canopy coverage. Detailed descriptions of methodologies can be found in Boise District's Water Quality Program Guide (1992).

Water quality data are collected on a regular basis as needed to monitor the impacts of management actions.

Assessment and Evaluation

The analysis and interpretation of inventory and monitoring data are extremely important in the evaluation of management actions to determine their progress in meeting resource management objectives outlined in the RMP and in the determination concerning the progress toward meeting the standards for rangeland health. This process must be carefully accomplished to determine if adjustments in grazing use and management actions are needed, and, if so, to what extent.

The assessment or evaluation process involves complete review of the available monitoring and other data including any necessary analysis, interpretation or evaluation and review of the management objectives as well. In order for management actions to be monitored and progress to be evaluated, the objectives must be measureable, and reasonably attainable within a reasonable timeframe. In some cases, detection of a trend toward the desired value may be sufficient to justify continuation of the management practice being evaluated, especially on poor condition rangelands where vegetation objectives will be attainable only in the long-term. Progress in meeting the management objectives will be evaluated and recommendations made for management changes or changes in monitoring techniques or other areas. The assessment will provide the information necessary to make a determination if the standards for rangeland health are being acheived or if significant progress is being made toward meeting the standards. The detail and intensity of the assessment will be dependent on the complexity of the resource concerns in the allotment.

Assessments are conducted on a regular basis as determined by the implementation of prescribed management actions, the grazing cycle length, allotment priorities, funding, and the monitoring schedule.

Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC)

ACECs are defined in the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA) as areas within the public lands where special management attention is required to protect and prevent irreparable damage to important historic, cultural, or scenic values, fish and wildlife resources or other natural systems or processes, or to protect human life and safety from natural hazards. Areas designated as Research Natural Areas (RNAs) and Outstanding Natural Areas (ONAs) are also designated as ACECs.

Guffey Butte/Black Butte Archaeological District (7,750 acres)

The Guffey Butte/Black Butte Archaeological District was first designated as an ACEC on March 30, 1983 in the Kuna Management Framework Plan. The boundary encompasses 32,228 acres (26,714 public land acres) along 33 miles on both the north and south sides of the Snake River Canyon and corresponds with the Snake River Birds of Prey Natural Area boundary established in 1971. This area is within the Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area established in 1993 by Public Law 103-64. About 7,750 acres of the Guffey Butte/Black Butte ACEC are within the Owyhee Resource Area. The remainder of the ACEC is located in the Bruneau Resource Area.

The Guffey Butte/Black Butte Archaeological District has long been known to be an area of intense prehistoric occupation. Its significance was recognized by its placement on the National Register of Historic Places in February, 1979. The 114 sites which comprise the district include a wide diversity of historic and prehistoric sites. The historic sites include Swan Falls Dam, Guffey townsite and railroad bridge, and the Halverson Bar mining settlement. A portion of the Oregon Trail also passes through the area. The prehistoric sites include a spectacular rock art site known as the Wees Bar petroglyph field and Shellbach Cave, the first scientifically excavated site in Idaho.

Owyhee River Bighorn Sheep Habitat Area (141,796 acres)

The Owyhee River Bighorn Sheep Habitat Area was first designated as an ACEC on March 30, 1983 in the Bruneau and Owyhee Management Framework Plans. The boundaries of that ACEC encompassed 180,000 acres along the Owyhee River and in the Battle Creek-Deep Creek-East Fork Owyhee River and the South Fork Owyhee River areas; 129,763 acres in the Owyhee Resource Area with the remainder in the Bruneau Resource Area. The ACEC was designated to protect and enhance habitat for bighorn sheep, to maintain or improve the habitat to at least a good range condition class, and to protect and maintain the scenic and natural values present in the area. Habitat evaluation has resulted in identification of an additional 12,033 acres of suitable bighorn sheep habitat for a total of 141,796 acres in the Owyhee Resource Area. The ACEC is located within the following six Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs) of the Owyhee Resource Area: Owyhee River Canyon, Little Owyhee River, Owyhee River-Deep Creek, South Fork Owyhee River, Yatahoney Creek, and Juniper Creek. All six of these areas have been recommended as suitable for wilderness designation. The Tules area, which encompasses 114 acres, is within the southeast portion of the Bighorn Sheep Habitat Area ACEC (see description below). The Tules is designated as an RNA only since it is encompassed by the much larger ACEC.

California bighorn sheep, a BLM sensitive species which formerly occupied this region, were reintroduced into this area during the 1960's. It is estimated that about 500-700 bighorns occupy this area at the present time and it is anticipated that the populations will continue to expand into adjacent habitat in Nevada. The bighorns have already extended their range into the adjacent habitat in Oregon. In addition to bighorn sheep, the area also contains a diversity of other special status animal species including wintering bald eagles, ferruginous hawks, sage grouse, redband trout and several species of bats and neotropical migratory birds. The ACEC also contains crucial deer winter habitat, as well as habitat for pronghorn antelope, mountain lion, river otter, beaver, chukar, and a diversity of waterfowl, raptors and other nongame birds, mammals, reptiles and amphibian species typically associated with riparian, canyon and shrub steppe habitats. The area contains numerous rugged, deep canyons which have exceptionally high scenic quality, and the Owyhee River, a popular early spring whitewater boating river. This river segment has been recommended suitable as a component of the Wild and Scenic Rivers system. It has also been designated as a Stream Segment of Concern (SSOC).

Boulder Creek (6,978 acres)

Boulder Creek is comprised of a deep, winding canyon which cuts through a basalt and rhyolite tableland. A 10,741 acre area was recognized as an Outstanding Natural Area (ONA) in the 1981 Owyhee MFP based on high scenic values and multiple natural resource values. Interdisciplinary analysis concluded that 6,978 public land acres meet the ACEC criteria. This area is designated an Outstanding Natural Area (ONA/ACEC).

The dominant plant communities represented in the area include western juniper-Idaho fescue (*Juniperus occidentalis-Festuca idahoensis*) and western juniper-low sagebrush (*Artemisia arbuscula*), in addition to the riparian shrub component. The area also contains a number of special status animal species including redband trout, sage grouse and several species of bats and neotropical migratory birds as well as other wildlife including elk, mule deer, mountain lion, pronghorn antelope, river otter, beaver, chukar partridge, and a diversity of waterfowl, raptors, mammals and other nongame species.

Cinnabar Mountain (277 acres)

Cinnabar Mountain, on the eastern edge of the Owyhee Mountains and at an elevation of 7,000 feet, contains excellent examples of reasonably undisturbed high elevation mountain mahogany (*Cercocarpus ledifolius*), Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), and subalpine fir (*Abies lasiocarpa*) communities. It also includes a low sagebrush-bluebunch wheatgrass (*Agropyron spicatum*) community on a windswept portion of Hayden Peak. Extensive historical as well as current use of the Owyhee Mountains has resulted in few such communities in excellent condition. Therefore, Cinnabar Mountain serves as a valuable rangeland reference area. Because of its elevation, Cinnabar Mountain also has high scenic values. A number of special status animal species are known or expected to occur in the area including sage grouse, one or more species of bats and neotropical migratory birds and a diversity of other wildlife species including elk, mule deer, mountain lion, several species of raptors and other nongame animals. Cinnabar Mountain is designated a Research Natural Area (RNA/ACEC).

Coal Mine Basin (1,604 acres)

The extensive and colorful ash beds present in Coal Mine Basin contain a diverse assemblage of plant communities, three BLM special status plant species, a large diversity of special status and other animal species, scenic values, and fossils of both vertebrates and plants. Smooth stickleaf (*Mentzelia mollis*), Packard's lomatium (*Lomatium packardiae*), and Malheur yellow phacelia (*Phacelia lutea* var. *calva*), are narrow endemic BLM sensitive plant species present at several locations within the area. Other special status plants such as Owyhee clover (*Trifolium owyheense*) and biennial princesplume (*Stanleya confertiflora*), grow in similar habitats but have not yet been found in this area. Plant communities include Wyoming sagebrush-bluebunch wheatgrass (*Artemisia tridentata* ssp. *wyomingensis*), mountain mahogany-Idaho fescue, Wyoming sagebrush-Idaho fescue, Great Basin wildrye (*Elymus cinereus*), needle-and-thread grass (*Stipa comata*), and low sage-Idaho fescue. Fossils of roots, leaves, fish, Oreodonts, and horses may be found throughout the area. The layering and color variation of the ash flows combined with their topographic relief create a rugged and highly scenic landscape. Among the special status animal species known or very likely to occur are sage grouse, pygmy rabbit, and several species of bats and neotropical migratory birds as well as mule deer, pronghorn antelope, chukar, gray partridge, and a diversity of raptors and other nongame birds, mammals, reptiles and amphibians. This area is designated a Research Natural Area (RNA/ACEC). Seven hundred fifty-five acres (755) adjacent to this area were addressed by the Vale District, Oregon BLM for designation as an RNA/ACEC in the October 1998 Draft Southeast Oregon RMP/EIS. If designated in Oregon, the two adjoining areas would have the same name and be referred to collectively as the Coal Mine Basin RNA/ACEC.

Jump Creek Canyon (612 acres)

Jump Creek Canyon contains excellent examples of several different undisturbed riparian communities along its perennial stream, a diversity of special status animal and other wildlife species, pockets of excellent condition Wyoming sagebrush-bluebunch wheatgrass, and high scenic values. Riparian communities include syringa-red-osier dogwood (*Philadelphus lewisii - Cornus stolonifera*), water birch-syringa (*Betula occidentalis*), and a water birch gallery forest. Special status animal species include redband trout which occur throughout the length of the creek, several species of bats and neotropical migratory birds that are known or expected to occur within riparian and canyon habitats bordering the creek and adjacent sagebrush steppe uplands, and the Mojave black-collared lizard which occurs in outcrops near the lower end of the canyon. Mule deer, mountain lion, various raptors and other nongame birds, mammals, reptiles, amphibians and fish also occur within this unique area. The presence of numerous waterfalls, springs, pools, and steep canyon walls have created a unique and highly scenic environment. A small portion of the area is currently designated as a recreation site, and the remainder is within the Jump Creek SRMA. Jump Creek is designated as a Stream Segment of Concern (SSOC).

McBride Creek (261 acres)

McBride Creek provides habitat for four BLM sensitive species, including smooth stickleaf, barren milkvetch (*Astragalus sterilis*), Cusick's false yarrow (*Chaenactis cusickii*), and Malheur yellow phacelia. All four are limited in distribution to volcanic ash flows on or near the Idaho-Oregon border. The area is designated a Research Natural Area (RNA/ACEC).

North Fork Juniper Woodland (4,204 acres)

This area includes the North Fork Owyhee River Canyon and several tributary drainages which shed water from rhyolitic rock outcrop uplands at 5,000 to 5,800 feet elevation. This area was designated as an Outstanding Natural Area (ONA) in the 1981 Owyhee MFP. The area was also evaluated on the basis of "illustrative character, condition, diversity, rarity, and value for science and education" and, in 1987, the National Park Service recommended that the area be designated the North Fork Owyhee River National Natural Landmark (NNL) as the best example of a "montane western juniper woodland subtheme" in the Columbia Plateau Natural Region.

This area is dominated by a canopy of old-growth and mature stands of western juniper, with an upland understory of Idaho fescue intermingled with low sagebrush. Willow (*Salix*), chokecherry (*Prunus virginiana*), dogwood, alder (*Alnus* spp.), currant (*Ribes* spp.), wild rose (*Rosa woodsii*), sedges (*Carex* spp.) and grasses are dominant along the perennial and intermittent stream channels in the canyon bottoms. The area supports a number of special status animal species including redband trout and several species of bats and neotropical migratory birds as well as other wildlife including elk, mule deer, mountain lion, river otter, beaver and a diversity of waterfowl, raptors and other nongame birds, mammals, reptiles and amphibians typically associated with western juniper, riparian and shrub steppe habitats. This segment of the North Fork Owyhee River has been recommended suitable as a component of the Wild and Scenic Rivers system. The area is also within the North Fork Owyhee River WSA which has been recommended suitable for wilderness designation. This area is designated an Outstanding Natural Area (ONA/ACEC).

Pleasant Valley Table (1,467 acres; Plant communities)

Present within Pleasant Valley Table are excellent examples of Owyhee sagebrush-Sandberg bluegrass (*Artemisia papposa-Poa secunda*) and low sagebrush-Idaho fescue community types. The area has remained relatively undisturbed due to its rocky terrain. Owyhee sagebrush was at one time listed as a special status plant species in Idaho, but it has since been removed from that list. Although it is still a regional endemic, it is more common than previously believed. However, extensive and good condition communities dominated by this species are rare. Pleasant Valley Table also contains a rare community type occupied by silver sagebrush (*Artemisia cana*) and Idaho fescue. A number of special status animal species including sage grouse and several species of bats and neotropical migratory birds are known or expected to occur within the area as well as other wildlife including elk, mule deer, mountain lion, and a diversity of raptors and other nongame birds, mammals, reptiles and amphibians typically associated with sagebrush steppe habitats. The entire area is within the North Fork Owyhee River WSA which has been recommended suitable for wilderness designation. This area is designated a Research Natural Area (RNA/ACEC).

Sommercamp Butte (440 acres)

This area is noteworthy for its extensive, good ecological condition mountain mahogany-bluebunch wheatgrass community type. The rimrock butte top supports a mountain mahogany-gland ocean-spray (*Holodiscus dumosus*) community type. Mountain mahogany communities are currently poorly represented in special management areas within the Owyhee Uplands ecological region. The Sommercamp Butte area ranges in elevation from 6,000 to 6,360 feet. Because of its elevation, Sommercamp Butte also has relatively high scenic values. It is bordered to the north and east by State of Idaho land. Special status animal species known or expected to occur in the area include sage grouse, numerous neotropical migratory birds, bats, and a diversity of other wildlife including elk, mule deer, pronghorn, and a variety of raptors and other nongame species. Sommercamp Butte is designated a Research Natural Area (RNA/ACEC).

Squaw Creek (150 acres)

Two of the three physically separated portions of Squaw Creek are represented by excellent condition, low elevation Wyoming sagebrush-bluebunch wheatgrass communities. The northeast segment is within the Hardtrigger Wild Horse Herd Management Area. Both of the northern segments have been partially protected from livestock grazing by a lack of water, topography, and the presence of an old road-cut on all but one side. The third parcel to the south burned in 1989, and is now a bluebunch wheatgrass community, with Wyoming sagebrush beginning to return. It is also in excellent condition due to nearly complete isolation from grazing for many years. All areas contain an extensive microbiotic soil crust, resulting in little exposed soil. Squaw Creek is particularly valuable as a rangeland reference area, since so few low elevation bunchgrass communities in excellent condition remain. Special status animal species known or likely to occur in this area include sage grouse, California bighorn sheep, and several species of bats and neotropical migratory birds as well as other wildlife including mule deer, chukar, gray partridge, and a diversity of raptors and other nongame birds, mammals, reptiles and amphibians. This area is designated a Research Natural Area (RNA/ACEC).

The Badlands (1,833 acres)

The broken volcanic topography of The Badlands yields an area of high scenic value and diverse botanical features. The area's dominant plant communities include western juniper-low sagebrush-Idaho fescue and an uncommon bunchgrass community comprised of California oatgrass (*Danthonia californica*), with lesser amounts of Idaho fescue. The global distribution of the latter community, present only in dry washes and small upland pockets within The Badlands, is unknown, but it is presumably uncommon in Idaho. Simpson's hedgehog cactus (*Pediocactus simpsnii* var. *robustior*), a BLM sensitive plant species, is present where other vegetation is sparse and soils are thin and rocky. Bailey's ivesia (*Ivesia baileyi*), a regional endemic of rhyolitic canyon walls, also occurs on suitable habitat within The Badlands. The area supports a number of special status animal species including sage grouse and several species of bats and neotropical migratory birds and a diversity of other wildlife including mule deer, mountain lion, and a variety of raptors and other nongame birds, mammals, reptiles and amphibian species. The Badlands is designated a Research Natural Area (RNA/ACEC).

The Tules (114 acres)

The Tules is an abandoned oxbow of the Owyhee River where the river is incised 300 feet into the Owyhee Plateau. Most of the area is isolated from grazing by the steep canyon walls. It is located within the Owyhee River Bighorn Sheep Habitat Area ACEC, the Owyhee River SRMA and the Yatahoney Creek WSA. The river has also been designated a Stream Segment of Concern (SSOC) and has been recommended suitable as a component of the Wild and Scenic Rivers system. The Tules contain a diverse assemblage of plant communities, from riparian to upland. Its riparian communities include red-osier dogwood-coyote willow (*Salix exigua*), hardstem bulrush (*Scirpus acutus*), and water sedge-beaked sedge (*Carex aquatilis-C. rostrata*). Upland communities of seven different types are present, including mountain big sagebrush-bluebunch wheatgrass (*Artemisia tridentata* ssp. *vaseyana*), basin big sagebrush-needle and thread grass (*A. tridentata* ssp. *tridentata*), basin big sagebrush-Great basin wildrye, low sagebrush-bluebunch wheatgrass, gray rabbitbrush-Sandberg bluegrass (*Chrysothamnus nauseosus*), and ninebark (*Physocarpus malvaceus*). In addition, the BLM sensitive plant species, rattlesnake stickseed (*Hackelia ophiobia*), occupies portions of The Tules. Most of the special status animal and other wildlife species associated with the Owyhee River Bighorn Sheep Habitat Area ACEC are also known or expected to occur within this area, although The Tules is of special importance to waterfowl and a large diversity of other species dependant upon or associated with wetland/riparian habitats. This area is designated a Research Natural Area (RNA). The Tules is designated only as an RNA since it is encompassed by the much larger Owyhee River Bighorn Sheep Habitat Area ACEC.

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Tables

RIPN-1 Fisheries Habitat and Riparian Condition Ratings on BLM Stream Miles 87
SPSS-1 Special Status Plants 94
SPSS-2 Special Status Animals 97
WHRS-1 Wild Horse Management Within Sands Basin, Hardtrigger & Black Mtn. Herd Areas 102
WHRS-2 Wild Horse Forage Allocations & Population Levels 103
LVST-1 Allotments, Management Categories, Class of Livestock, Active Use and Acreages 104
LAND-1 Land Potentially Suitable For Disposal Under Section 203 FLPMA 113
LAND-2 Existing Withdrawals 117
LOCM-1 Locatable Mineral Constraints 118
FLUM-1 Fluid Mineral Constraints 120
MMAT-1 Mineral Material Constraints 122
RECT-1 Recreation Management Area (RMA) Designations 124
WNES-1 Wilderness Study Lands 126
WNES-2 Recommended Wilderness Areas (603 and 202 Lands) 127
ACEC-1 Management Actions for ACECs 128

Table RIPN-1 Fisheries Habitat and Riparian Condition Ratings on BLM Stream Miles

Stream Name (*1)	Allotment Numbers(*2,3,4)	Fish Habitat		Riparian Area	
		Satisfactory Miles	Unsatisfactory Miles	Satisfactory Miles	Unsatisfactory Miles
Bangeshea Creek	05013		1.57		1.57
Big Boulder Creek	05262 06313		0.09		0.29
	06304b		0.09		0.09
	06304b 05262		1.39		1.35
	06311 05262	0.83			0.79
	06312 05262	0.12	1.11		1.23
	06313 05626		1.23		1.02
	06401		1.06		1.06
Big Springs Creek	05013		2.57		2.57
Cabin Creek T10	05611		1.79		
	05012	0.48	4.54	0.48	4.54
	05611		1.07		
Castle Creek	05411	2.71			
	05412		1.86		
	05413		2.57		
	05416		1.88		
	06264		0.43		
	06266		0.73		
Combination Creek	05941	0.10	0.29		
	05941 05951	0.82			
	05951		1.18		
Corral Creek T11	05611		0.85		
Corral Creek T14	05611		0.96		
Corral Creek	05012		1.81	1.14	0.67
	05611		3.28		
Cottle Creek	05083		1.02	1.44	0.52
Cow Creek	05583		0.07		
	06522		0.99		
Current Creek T21	05202		0.62		
Current Creek	05202		3.03		3.03
	05482	1.31	2.80	1.27	2.80
	05991	4.13	0.96	3.80	0.96
	05991 05481		0.04		0.04
	05991 05482			0.37	
East Fork Squaw Cr.	05165		0.57		0.48
	05563e		1.02		1.02
	05563w		0.06		0.06
	N/A		0.39		0.13
East Fork Trout Cr.	05543	0.31	0.69	0.31	0.61
	05625		0.71		0.71
EF Red Canyon Cr	06341		6.13		
EF Red Canyon Cr. T2	06341		1.23		
EF Red Canyon Cr. T3	06341		0.86		
EF Red Canyon Cr. T4	06341		0.57		
Farrot Creek	05084			2.26	0.48

Table RIPN-1 Fisheries Habitat and Riparian Condition Ratings on BLM Stream Miles

Stream Name	Allotment Numbers*		Fish Habitat		Riparian Area	
			Satisfactory Miles	Unsatisfactory Miles	Satisfactory Miles	Unsatisfactory Miles
Flint Creek (Hard up)	05031			0.49		
Flint Creek	04651			0.02		
	05031			0.01		
	06331			0.17		
Hardtrigger Creek	05162					0.03
	05163			1.53		3.85
	05164			4.13		4.13
	05165			0.61		0.02
	N/A					0.11
Hart Creek	05321			0.03		
	05883			2.02		
	06411			0.62		
Hells Creek	05391			2.00		
Jordan Creek	04671			0.01		
	05053			0.51		0.33
	05054			0.83		
	05084	05053				1.01
	05261			0.23		
	05542	05803		1.78		
	05695a			3.88		
	05701			0.32		
	05702			2.11		
	05801			2.25		
	05803			0.02		
	05803	05805		0.74		
	05805	05053		1.11		0.78
	05805	05261		0.33		0.56
	05805					0.33
	06582			1.06		
	06591			0.54		0.37
Josephine Creek	05021			2.15		1.23
	05022			0.05		
	05751		0.68	0.49		1.17
	05872	05871	1.32	1.26		2.58
	05876					0.08
	06061			0.21		
Jump Creek	05212			0.29		0.29
	06031	05141	1.98	2.72	2.91	1.79
Juniper Creek	05012		0.49	2.74	0.49	2.74
	05431			0.57		
	05611			0.48		
Little Cow Creek	06522			0.78		
Little Hardtrigger	05163			0.04		0.04
	05164			2.57		2.57
Little Mcbride Creek	05152			0.98		0.98

Table RIPN-1 Fisheries Habitat and Riparian Condition Ratings on BLM Stream Miles

Stream Name	Allotment Numbers*	Fish Habitat		Riparian Area	
		Satisfactory Miles	Unsatisfactory Miles	Satisfactory Miles	Unsatisfactory Miles
Little Smith Creek	05391		0.01		
	054810		1.15		
	06341		0.81		
Little Squaw Creek	05151				0.39
	05562				1.48
	05655				0.09
	N/A				0.25
Little Thomas Creek	05471		0.69		0.69
	05487	0.70	1.16	0.70	1.16
Louisa Creek	06013	0.29	2.38		2.67
	06131		0.24		0.24
Louse Creek	05801		1.87		1.24
Macks Creek	05085		2.30	1.04	1.26
McBride Creek	04761		0.10		0.10
	05152		0.06		0.06
	05254		0.79		0.80
	05656		2.61		2.61
Meadow Creek	05331		0.87		
	05343		1.50		1.50
	05891		0.94		
	N/A		0.17		0.04
Middle Fork Owyhee	05391		2.08		
	05401		0.67		0.67
	06351		2.94		0.68
	06351 06353		2.76		0.29
	06353		0.30		
Murphy Creek	05083		0.94	1.63	
Nichols Creek	05543	0.31	0.49	0.31	0.49
	05601		0.32		
	05625		0.02		
Nickel Creek	05488 054816a		2.63		2.63
Noon Creek T17	05013		0.20		0.20
	05202		1.18		1.18
Noon Creek	05013		5.32		5.32
	05013 05012	0.71		0.71	
	05202		2.03		2.03
North Boulder Creek	04652 05742	1.01			
	04652 05941	0.10			
	04832		0.16		
	05334		0.44		
	05941		0.21		0.21
	06304a		0.02		0.02
	06304a 05941		0.31		0.31
	06304b 05941		0.69		0.69
	06304b 05951		1.10		1.10

Table RIPN-1 Fisheries Habitat and Riparian Condition Ratings on BLM Stream Miles

Stream Name	Allotment Numbers*	Fish Habitat		Riparian Area	
		Satisfactory Miles	Unsatisfactory Miles	Satisfactory Miles	Unsatisfactory Miles
North Fork Castle	05415 06011		0.82		1.03
	05415				0.02
	05416		3.99		0.34
	06011		0.21		0.21
	N/A		0.22		0.20
North Fork Macks	05084		1.12	1.11	0.01
	05085		0.23		0.23
North Fork Owyhee	04701 05392		0.48		0.48
	05012 05392		1.41		1.41
	05012 05461		0.80		0.80
	05012 05462	2.08	0.11	2.08	0.11
	05013 05462	1.82	0.90	1.82	0.90
	05013 05481		2.90		4.49
	05202				1.48
	05202 05481				0.79
	NFCG	3.11	0.80		0.80
	NFCG 05392			1.01	
	NFCG 05394			2.10	
North Fork Sinker	05695a		4.17		4.17
Owyhee River	05402 05841	1.43	0.01		
	05402 06292		0.19		
	05402 06294		2.62		
Owyhee River	05403 06292		6.36		
	054826b 05842	2.74	5.69		
	0584		0.01		
	05841	0.01			
	06343 05841	1.13			
	06344 05841	2.73			
	06344 05842	0.26	1.68		
	N/A		2.51		
Peach Creek	06351		0.43		
Pedracini Fork	05695b		0.97		0.97
Pickett Creek	05321		1.01		1.01
	05882		3.60		3.60
	05883		0.91		0.91
	05891		1.29		1.29
	N/A		0.20		0.20
Pleasant Valley	05462		3.09		3.06
	05462 05461		2.42		2.41
Rabbit Creek	05173				1.58
	05175			1.07	4.10
	N/A				0.12

Table RIPN-1 Fisheries Habitat and Riparian Condition Ratings on BLM Stream Miles

Stream Name	Allotment Numbers*	Fish Habitat Satisfactory Miles	Fish Habitat Unsatisfactory Miles	Riparian Area Satisfactory Miles	Riparian Area Unsatisfactory Miles
Red Canyon Creek	05402 05841	0.05			
	06341		0.04		
	06343 05402	1.17	3.96		5.24
	06343		0.02		
Reynolds Creek	05082	2.3	4.53	2.46	4.37
	05161		0.28	0.10	0.18
	06515		2.08		
Rock Creek	05742		3.37		3.37
	05751		1.30		0.85
	05871		0.98		0.98
	06012 06131		1.96	0.82	1.14
	06131	0.62	0.24	0.86	
Rose Creek	05742		1.20		1.14
	05751	0.34	0.39		0.73
	05872		0.52		0.52
	05872 05742				0.06
	05874		1.05		1.05
Salmon Creek	05082		2.97		2.97
	05083		0.11		0.11
	05165		0.20		0.20
	06161		0.10		0.10
	N/A		0.10		0.10
Scotch Bob Creek	05695a		0.77		0.77
	05695b		2.20		
Sinker Creek	05351	0.04			
	05713 0535	0.02			
	05713 05351	0.97			
	05782 05351		1.03		
	06541		0.70		
Smith Creek	05391		2.31		2.31
	054810		0.93		0.93
	05487		0.89		0.89
	05487 065711	0.91		0.91	
	065711		0.56		0.56
South Boulder Creek	05262 05951		0.15		0.15
	06002 05951		0.80		
	06002 06501		0.45		
	06501		1.34		
South Fork Castle	05416		1.76		
South Fork Macks	05084		0.33		0.33
	05085		0.47		1.39
	06202		0.02		0.02
South Fork Sinker	05695a		0.03		0.03
	05695b		5.66		5.66

Table RIPN-1 Fisheries Habitat and Riparian Condition Ratings on BLM Stream Miles

Stream Name	Allotment Numbers*	Fish Habitat		Riparian Area	
		Satisfactory Miles	Unsatisfactory Miles	Satisfactory Miles	Unsatisfactory Miles
Squaw Creek	05132		0.47		
Squaw Creek	05221		0.72		
Squaw Creek	05391		1.91		2.26
	05392 06351		2.81		2.80
	05392 06351a		0.01		
	05393 05391		1.00		1.00
	05393 06351		1.23		1.23
	05394		0.31		0.57
	05394 06352		1.51	0.62	0.63
	05561		2.52		0.33
	05562		1.20		1.20
	05563w		1.64		1.64
	06041		0.18		0.02
	06111		0.25		0.25
	06351 06351a				0.02
Stobie Gulch	05695a		1.94		1.94
Succor Creek	05061		0.95		
	05111	0.32			
	05111 05113	0.60	0.35		
	05112		0.15		
	05113		0.02		
	06241		0.59		
	06381		0.34		
Thomas Creek	05487		1.30		1.30
	N/A		0.20		0.20
Trout Creek	05293	0.97	0.99	0.97	0.99
	05543		0.13		0.13
	06121		0.01		0.01
West Fork Red Canyon	05391		1.55		1.55
	05401 05391		1.08		1.08
	05401 06341		3.14		3.14
	06341		2.44		2.44
West Fork Squaw	05563w		0.86		0.86
West Fork Trout	05543		0.74		0.74
	05601		1.07		1.07
Williams Creek	05053		1.02		1.02
	05054		0.09		0.09
Williams Creek	05201		0.45		
	06091		0.26		
	06592		0.64		0.07

[redacted]

(*1) A "T" with following digits after a stream name indicates an unnamed tributary to that stream.

(*2) The first four digits indicate the allotment number. Any following digits or letters indicate a specific pasture within that allotment.

(*3) "N/A" indicates an area not within a BLM grazing allotment.

(*4) Two allotment or allotment/pasture numbers on a line indicate that the stream is located between them.

See Map RIPN-1 for a display of this data.

[illegible] [illegible]

Species	Status	Soil Characteristics	Vegetation Type
Mulford's milkvetch *Astragalus mulfordiae*	G	deep sand, oolitic limestone	needle-and-thread grass
Snake River milkvetch *Astragalus purshii* var. *ophiogenes*	G	sand, oolitic limestone	salt desert shrub
Trout Creek milkvetch *Astragalus salmonis*	S	shallow clay, often rocky	low sagebrush
Berren milkvetch *Astragalus sterilis*	G	volcanic ash	sparsely vegetated soils within sagebrush steppe
Osgood Mountains milkvetch *Astragalus yoder-williamsii*	G	volcanic cinder, loam	mountain big sagebrush swales, edge of juniper zone
King's desertgrass *Blepharidachne kingii*	S	unknown	salt desert shrub
Palmer's evening primrose *Camissonia palmeri*	G	sand	open sites in sagebrush steppe
Cusickis false yarrow *Chaenactis cusickii*	G	volcanic ash	sparsely vegetated soils within sagebrush steppe
Desert pincushion *Chaenactis stevioides*	S	sand	salt desert shrub
Greeleyis wavewing *Cymopterus acaulis* var. *greeleyorum*	G	volcanic ash, coarse sand	sparsely vegetated soils within sagebrush steppe
Dimeresia *Dimeresia howellii*	S	volcanic cinder	sagebrush steppe, juniper
Bacigalupi's downingia *Downingia bacigalupii*	S	ephemerally wet ground	vernal pools
White eatonella *Eatonella nivea*	S	volcanic cinder, sand	sagebrush steppe
Matted cowpie buckwheat *Eriogonum shockleyi* v. *packardae*	G	oolitic limestone, lake bed sediments	salt desert shrub
White-margined wax plant *Glyptopleura marginata*	S	sand, oolitic limestone	salt desert shrub
Rattlesnake stickseed *Hackelia ophiobia*	G	rhyolite cliffs	base of canyon walls

Table SPSS-1 **Special Status Plants**

Species	Status	Soil Characteristics	Vegetation Type
Hallis rush *Juncus hallii*	S	moist soils	riparian or wetland
Davis peppergrass *Lepidium davisii*	G	hard bottom playa	sparsely vegetated playas
Inch-high lupine *Lupinus uncialis*	S	volcanic cinder, loamy soils	sagebrush steppe
Smooth stickleaf *Mentzelia mollis*	G	volcanic ash	sparsely vegetated soils within sagebrush steppe
Rigid threadbush *Nemacladus rigidus*	S	sand, volcanic cinder	salt desert shrub
Simpson's hedgehog cactus *Pediocactus simpsonii* var. *robustior*	S	thin soil over rhyolite	low sagebrush, juniper zone
Janish's penstemon *Penstemon janishiae*	S	lake bed sediments	salt desert shrub
Malheur yellow phacelia *Phacelia lutea* var. *calva*	G	volcanic ash	sparsely vegetated soils within sagebrush steppe
Least phacelia *Phacelia minutissima*	G	loam	snowbank sites, especially with false hellebore, at mid elevations
Annual brittlebrush *Psathyrotes annua*	S	sand	salt desert shrub
Ute ladies'-tresses *Spiranthes diluvialis*	LT	fine sand to cobbles, sometimes highly organic to alkaline	mesic to wet meadows and riparian habitats
Biennial princesplume *Stanleya confertiflora*	G	deep clay soils with cracked surface	sparsely vegetated soils within sagebrush steppe
Stylocline *Stylocline filaginea*	M	shallow with volcanic gravel on surface	low and stiff sagebrush
American wood sage *Teucrium canadense* var. *occidentale*	S	perenially moist with gravelly texture	riparian habitats
Owyhee clover *Trifolium owyheense*	G	volcanic ash	sparsely vegetated soils within sagebrush steppe

[redacted]

All plants included in the table are listed as "Sensitive" by the BLM.

Species denoted by a "G" are those that are rare throughout their entire range.
(G = Globally Rare)

Species denoted by an "S" are those that are rare within Idaho, but are generally more common elsewhere.
(S = State Rare)

Species denoted by "LT" are federally listed as "Threatened" by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service under the Endangered Species Act of 1973
(LT = Listed as Threatened)

An additional fifteen species are also known from at least one location in the resource area. They are not included in the table because there is still insufficent data upon which to base a recommendation regarding their appropriate classification. It is likely that some of these, as well as additional species, will be included on the BLM sensitive plant list in the future. As more information becomes available, some species on the current list may be determined to be abundant or stable enough to no longer need special status.

Table SPSS-2 **Special Status Animals**

Species	Status	Key Habitats	Occurrence
Bald Eagle *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	T,ST	Cliff/canyon riparian	Common winter resident along Snake River, uncommon along Owyhee River and other major drainages
Peregrine Falcon *Falco peregrinus*	S	Cliff/canyon riparian	Rare winter visitor and migrant, possible rare nester
Prairie Falcon *Falco mexicanus*	S	Cliff/canyon, open shrub, grassland	Yearlong
Ferruginous Hawk *Buteo regalis*	S	Open shrub, grassland	Yearlong; rare nester
Northern Harrier *Circus cyaneus*	S	Open shrub, grassland	Yearlong
Northern Goshawk *Accipiter gentilis*	S,SSC	Woodland	Spring/Fall migrant and rare nester
Sage Grouse *Centrocercus urophasianus*	S	Sagebrush, meadow riparian	Yearlong
Mountain Quail *Oreortyx pictus*	S,SSC	Mountain shrub, riparian	Suspected yearlong; historic occurrence but no recent confirmed sightings
White Pelican *Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*	SSC	Wetlands	Summer/Fall; possibly increasing along Snake River; no known nesting
Long-Billed Curlew *Numenius americanus*	SSC	Low profile grassland	Spring/Summer; uncommon nester on Snake River Plains
Black Tern *Chilodonius niger*	SSC	Wetlands	Spring/Summer; not known to nest in ORA
Yellow-billed Cuckoo *Coccyzus americanus*	S,SSC	Riparian	Spring/Summer, uncommon nester along Snake River
Burrowing Owl *Athene cunicularia*	S	Open shrub, grassland, talus	Spring/Summer; uncommon nester

Table SPSS-3 **Special Status Animals**

Species	Status	Key Habitats	Occurrence
Calliope Hummingbird *Stellula calliope*	S	Riparian, space woodland	Spring/Summer
Rufous Hummingbird *Selaphorus rufus*	S	Woodland, shrub	Spring/Summer
Lewis' Woodpecker *Melanerpes lewis*	S	Woodland	Yearlong
Red-naped Woodpecker *Sphyrapicus nuchalis*	S	Woodland	Spring/Summer
Olive-sided Flycatcher *Contopus borealis*	S	Woodland	Spring/Summer
Dusky Flycatcher *Epidonax oberholseri*	S	Open woodland, riparian, shrub	Spring/Summer
Gray flycatcher *Epidonax wrightii*	S	Arid woodlands, shrub	Spring/Summer
Cordilleran Flycatcher *Epidonax occidentalis*	S	Woodland, shrub	Spring/Summer
Hammond's Flycatcher *Epidonax hammondii*	S	Woodland	Spring/Summer
Willow Flycatcher *Epidonax trailii*	S	Shrub, riparian	Spring/Summer
Loggerhead Shrike *Lanius ludovicianus*	S, SSC	Open woodland, shrub	Yearlong; common nester
Swainson's Thrush *Catharus Ustulatus*	S	Woodland, shrub, riparian	Spring/Summer
Yellow Warbler *Dendroica petechia*	S	Shrub, riparian	Spring/Summer
Black-throated Gray Warbler *Dendroica nigrescens*	S	Arid woodlands, shrub	Spring/Summer
MacGillivray's Warbler *Oporonis tolmiei*	S	Woodland,shrub, riparian	Spring/Summer
Wilson's Warbler *Wilsonia pusilla*	S	Open woodland, riparian	Spring/Summer

Table SPSS-2 **Special Status Animals**

Species	Status	Key Habitats	Occurrence
Bobolink *Dilichonyx oryzivorus*	S	Grassland, meadow	Spring/Summer
Yellow-headed Blackbird *Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*	S	Wetlands, meadow	Spring/Summer
Grasshopper Sparrow *Ammodramus savannarum*	S	Open grassland	Spring/Summer
Brewer's Sparrow *Spizella breweri*	S	Sagebrush, desert shrub	Spring/Summer
Sage Sparrow *Amphispiza belli*	S	Sagebrush, desert shrub	Spring/Summer
Green-Tailed Towhee *Pipilo chlorurus*	S	Shrub, riparian	Spring/Summer
Spotted Bat *Euderma maculatum*	S,SSC	Cliffs, rock crevices	Spring/Summer/Fall; undetermined status
Small-footed Myotis *Myotis ciliolabrum*	S	Caves, mines, rock crevices near forests	Spring/Summer/Fall; undetermined status
Long-eared Myotis *Myotis evotis*	S	Open forests, caves, buildings	Spring/Summer/Fall; undetermined status
Fringed Myotis *Myotis thysanodes*	S,SSC	Dry forests, caves, buildings	Spring/Summer/Fall; undetermined status
Long-legged Myotis *Myotis volans*	S	Buildings, rock crevices	Spring/Summer/Fall; undetermined status
Yuma Myotis *Myotis yumanensis*	S	Buildings, caves	Spring/Summer/Fall; undetermined status

Table SPSS-2 Special Status Animals

Species	Status	Key Habitats	Occurrence
Townsend's Big-eared Bat *Plecotus townsendii*	S,SSC	Caves, mines, buildings, rock crevices	Spring/Summer/Fall; undetermined status
Western Pipestrelle *Pipistrellus hesperus*	SSC	Caves, mines, buildings, rock crevices near water	Spring/Summer/Fall; undetermined status
Pygmy Rabbit *Brachylagus idahoensis*	S,SSC	Sagebrush, salt desert shrub	Yearlong; undetermined status
Dark Kangaroo Mouse *Microdipodops megacephalus*	S,SSC	Sandy, shrub habitats	Yearlong; uncommon south of Owyhee River
Gray Wolf *Canis lupis*	E,SE	Woodland	Suspected based on unconfirmed sightings; historic occurrence
Kit Fox *Vulpes velox macrotis*	S,SSC	Sandy, shrub habitats	Yearlong; very rare in ORA and Idaho
California Bighorn Sheep *Ovis canadensis californiana*	S	Steep canyons and associated open shrub/grassland	Yearlong; locally abundant and expanding range within Owyhee Canyon complex; uncommon but expanding elsewhere in ORA
Western Toad *Bufo boreas*	S,SSC	Breeds in wetlands but occurs in all habitats	Yearlong; widespread but may be declining
Spotted Frog *Rana luteiventris*	C,S	Wetlands	Yearlong in ponds and slower reaches of some streams and rivers; uncommon
Northern Leopard Frog *Rana pipiens*	S,SSC	Wetlands	Yearlong; locally abundant but declining along Snake River
Mojave Black-collared Lizard *Crotaphytus bicinctores*	S,SSC	Rocky desert canyons, rock outcrops in desert shrub	Yearlong; uncommon but widespread within Snake River Plains, foothills of Owyhee Mountains

Table [illegible] **Special Status Animals**

Species	Status	Key Habitats	Occurrence
Western Ground Snake *Sonora simiannulata*	S,SSC	Sandy shrub habitats, rock outcrops	Yearlong along Snake River Plains; may be locally common but limited distribution
Longnose Snake *Rhinocheilus lecontei*	S,SSC	Rocky desert canyons, shrub	Yearlong along Snake River Plains; may be locally common but limited distribution
Redband Trout *Oncorhynchus mykiss gibbsi*	S,SSC	Aquatic	Yearlong or spring; widespread but low densities in most perennial and major intermittent streams and some reservoirs
White Sturgeon *Acipenser transmontanus*	S,SSC	Aquatic	Uncommon in Snake River

CLASSIFICATION:
E = Federally Endangered
T = Federally Threatened
C = Federal Candidate for Listing as Endangered or Threatened
SE = State Endangered
ST = State Threatened
SSC = State Species of Special Concern
S = BLM Sensitive Species

Table WHRS-1 Wild Horse Management Within the Sands Basin, Hardtrigger and Black Mountain Herd Areas

Areas Managed for Wild Horses Within Herd Area				
Herd Management Area	**Allotment Name**	**Allotment Number**	**Pasture Name**	**Pasture Number**
Sands Basin	Sands Basin	0521	Barrel Springs	4
Sands Basin	Sands Basin	0521	Bridge Creek	3
Sands Basin	Sands Basin	0521	Seeding	2
Hardtrigger	Rats Nest	0522	Rats Nest	1
Hardtrigger	Shares Basin	0566	Shares Basin	1
Hardtrigger	Hardtrigger	0516	Opalene	3
Hardtrigger	Hardtrigger	0516	Hardtrigger	4
Hardtrigger	Hardtrigger	0516	Piute	5
Hardtrigger	Reynolds Creek	0508	Wilson	1
Hardtrigger	Reynolds Creek	0508	Soldier Cap	2
Hardtrigger	Reynolds Creek	0508	Salmon Butte	3
Hardtrigger	Reynolds Creek	0508	Whiskey Hill	4
Hardtrigger	Reynolds Creek	0508	Alkali	5
Hardtrigger	Elephant Butte	0513	Moon Orchard	3
Black Mountain	East Reynolds	0651	North Rabbit	1
Black Mountain	East Reynolds	0651	Little Kane	2
Black Mountain	East Reynolds	0651	State	4
Black Mountain	Hardtrigger	0516	Hemingway Butte	1
Black Mountain	Rabbit Creek	0517	West Rabbit	2
Black Mountain	Rabbit Creek	0517	Kane Springs	3
Black Mountain	Rabbit Creek	0517	South Rabbit	5
Black Mountain	Rabbit Creek	0517	Moores Creek	6
Areas Not Managed for Wild Horses Within Herd Areas				
Hardtrigger	E. Reynolds	0651	Sage Hen	7
Hardtrigger	Tyson FFR	0616		1

* Appropriate Management Level

Note: Allocation shown based on AML.

AUMs are not attached to any given allotment within the HMAs.

Table WHB3-2 **Wild Horse Forage Allocations and Population Levels**

Herd Management Area	Allotment Name	Allotment Number	Allocation (AUMs)	AML*	Population Range
Hardtrigger HMA					
	Elephant Butte	0513			
	Rats Nest	0522			
	Shares Basin	0556			
	Reynolds Creek	0508			
	Hardtrigger (Excludes Hemingway Butte Pasture)	0516			
Total			1,176	98	66-130
Sands Basin HMA					
	Sands Basin	0521			
Total			588	49	33-64
Black Mountain HMA					
	East Reynolds	0651			
	Rabbit Creek	0517			
	Hardtrigger (Hemingway Butte Pasture)	0516			
Total			540	45	30-60
Total			2,304	192	129-254

* Appropriate Management Level

Note: Allocation shown based on AML.
AUMs are not attached to any given allotment within the HMAs.

Table LVST-4 [illegible]

Allotment Number	Allotment Name	Category	Priority	Class of Livestock	Active Permitted Use	Public Acres	State Acres	Private Acres	Total Acres
0450	Swisher Springs	I	L	C	345	3,694	0	0	3,694
0456	Dougal FFR	I	L	C	90	873	520	2,592	3,985
0487	Joyce FFR	I	L	C	87	1,703	958	4,473	7,134
0501	Cliffs	I	H	C	1,932	20,978	380	286	21,644
0502	Long Valley	I	H	C	800	3,756	0	23	3,779
0503	Flint Creek	I	H	C,H,S	2,474	11,693	947	6,634	19,273
0506	Jackson Creek	I	M	C	1,139	5,548	3,711	862	10,122
0508	Reynolds Creek	I	L	C	3,875	44,338	2,289	384	47,011
0509	Boulder Bridge	I	M	C	225	1,865	0	162	2,027
0511	Succor Creek	I	H	C	1,703	12,440	1,243	882	14,565
0513	Elephant Butte	I	H	C	412	8,250	0	923	9,173
0514	Alkali-Wildcat	I	H	C	624	6,210	0	0	6,210
0516	Hardtrigger	I	H	C	2,044	21,589	1,230	1,847	24,665
0517	Rabbit Creek	I	L	C	2,859	42,143	1,732	1,229	45,104
0518	French John	I	H	C	1,166	3,925	0	0	3,925
0520	Indian Meadows	I	M	C	735	6,187	10,559	2,648	19,394
0521	Sands Basin	I	H	C	999	10,858	1,277	1,389	13,525
0522	Rats Nest	I	H	C	557	4,895	636	0	5,531

Table LVST-1 Allotments, Management Categories, Class of Livestock, Active Use and Acreages

Allotment Number	Allotment Name	Category	Priority	Class of Livestock	Active Permitted Use	Public Acres	State Acres	Private Acres	Total Acres
0524	Garat Indv	I	L	C,H	80	858	0	83	941
0525	Juniper Spring	I	L	C,H	1,715	9,754	1	149	9,904
0527	Stateline	I	H	C	104	1,009	0	0	1,009
0529	Trout Creek	I	M	C	726	3,361	0	87	3,448
0532	Hart Creek	I	M	C	2,365	24,853	687	1,027	26,567
0534	Box T	I	M	C	1,774	7,448	7	112	7,567
0539	Trout Springs	I	H	C,H	2,927	29,034	434	222	29,690
0540	Bull Basin	I	H	C	3,932	49,994	0	275	50,269
0541	Whitehorse/ Antelope	I	M	C	4,345	37,942	1,854	1,165	40,961
0545	Ferris FFR	I	L	C	150	886	0	1,879	2,765
0546	Pleasant Valley	I	M	C	927	12,073	258	39	12,370
0548	Nickel Creek	I	H	C	5,093	67,615	1,687	3,248	72,550
0554	Gusman	I	H	C	2,371	15,793	1,240	238	17,271
0556	Shares Basin	I	H	C	1,621	11,120	631	724	12,475
0560	Lequerica	I	L	C	115	735	0	408	1,143
0561	South Mountain Area	I	H	C	745	6,083	8,014	3,320	17,416
0562	Cow Creek	I	M	C	1,214	7,946	0	102	8,048
0569	Silver City	I	H	C,H	6,586	51,555	1,835	5,396	58,786

[illegible] [illegible]
Class of Livestock, Active Use and Acreage

Allot-ment Number	Allotment Name	Cate-gory	Pri–ority	Class of Livestock	Active Permitted Use	Public Acres	State Acres	Private Acres	Total Acres
0570	Jump Creek	I	H	C	1,227	9,097	3,790	5,011	17,898
0574	West Antelope	I	H	C	2,603	11,737	0	104	11,840
0575	Miller FFR	I	L	C	54	688	0	3,561	4,249
0579	Diamond Basin	I	H	C	1,463	11,078	628	73	11,778
0580	Louse Creek	I	H	C,H	3,084	20,038	1,889	5,619	27,546
0584	Garat	I	L	C,H	22,750	202,764	8,830	215	211,809
0585	Browns Creek	I	L	C	793	3,865	11	15	3,891
0587	Lone Tree	I	M	C	1,523	7,126	8,176	239	15,541
0588	Red Mountain	I	M	C	1,999	14,486	1,270	39	15,796
0589	Boone Peak	I	H	C	2,094	9,480	645	4,847	14,972
0590	Bridge Creek	I	M	C	664	2,569	0	6	2,576
0591	Corta	I	H	C	726	6,957	0	2,794	9,751
0595	Combination Creek	I	M	C	410	3,144	1,951	42	5,137
0597	Wroten	I	L	C	400	1,635	0	416	2,050
0599	Burghardt	I	H	C	1,583	14,475	0	51	14,526
0600	South Mountain Indv	I	L	C	511	3,512	847	158	4,518
0601	Louisa Creek	I	M	C	1,868	9,914	0	677	10,591
0603	Poison Creek	I	L	C,H,S	761	5,248	0	32	5,280

Table LVST-1 Allotment Management Categories, Class of Livestock, Active Use and Acreages

Allot-ment Number	Allotment Name	Cate-gory	Pri - ority	Class of Livestock	Active Permitted Use	Public Acres	State Acres	Private Acres	Total Acres
0610	Staples FFR	I	L	C	33	176	0	139	315
0613	Steiner FFR	I	L	C	98	1,562	1,258	4,575	7,395
0624	Jaca FFR	I	L	C	61	626	1,442	1,650	3,719
0626	Garrett FFR	I	L	C	31	651	667	1,807	3,125
0629	45	I	M	C	2,219	62,777	2,561	96	65,434
0630	Upper Deer Creek	I	L	C,S	787	4,742	0	111	4,853
0631	Lower Deer Creek	I	L	C,S	126	1,847	0	655	2,501
0633	Bahem FFR	I	L	C	52	667	642	1,024	2,332
0634	Castlehead/Lambert	I	H	C,H	3,244	45,833	211	2	46,046
0635	Pole Creek	I	H	C	1,468	23,395	643	441	24,479
0636	Owyhee	I	L	C	80	1,662	0	0	1,662
0639	Alder Creek FFR	I	L	C	60	571	1,079	157	1,808
0640	Bachelor Flat FFR	I	L	C	127	907	198	1,070	2,176
0651	East Reynolds	I	H	C	1,981	28,512	2,008	506	31,025
0652	Soda Creek	I	L	C	501	3,165	656	5,522	9,343
0657	Nickel Creek FFR	I	L	C	109	1,661	326	6,177	8,163
0658	Louse Creek FFR	I	L	C	219	1,798	91	1,835	3,724
0661	Tent Creek	I	M	C	1,700	59,348	2,325	146	61,819

Table LVST-1 Allotments, Management Categories, Class of Livestock, Active Use and Acreages

Allotment Number	Allotment Name	Category	Priority	Class of Livestock	Active Permitted Use	Public Acres	State Acres	Private Acres	Total Acres
0466	Gluch FFR	M		C	105	719	1,401	58	2,179
0467	Gusman FFR	M		C	26	251	21	2,617	2,889
0505	Morgan	M		C,H	446	4,697	542	212	5,451
0507	Palmer	M		C	439	1,740	640	643	3,023
0515	Blackstock Springs	M		C	2,057	12,799	1,277	3,260	17,336
0519	Strodes Basin	M		C	1,985	13,979	635	233	14,847
0526	Boulder Flat	M		C	344	3,881	439	38	4,358
0530	Baxter Basin	M		C	299	1,529	0	0	1,529
0531	Joint	M		C	1,089	3,187	954	177	4,317
0533	Toy	M		C	940	3,550	0	1,681	5,230
0535	Fossil Butte	M		C,H	1,622	40,128	1,940	2,020	44,089
0536	South Dougal	M		C	374	4,194	0	49	4,243
0537	Wilson Creek FFR	M		C	78	810	0	2,233	3,043
0544	Feltwell	M		C	279	903	0	718	1,621
0552	Glass Creek	M		C	139	1,751	0	180	1,931
0553	Gluch	M		C	50	241	0	20	261
0557	Madriaga	M		C	865	3,998	0	146	4,145
0558	Franconi	M		C	120	673	0	1,587	2,260

[illegible]

Allotment Number	Allotment Name	Category	Priority	Class of Livestock	Active Permitted Use	Public Acres	State Acres	Private Acres	Total Acres
0559	Sheep Creek	M		C	68	614	0	937	1,550
0564	Old Man	M		C	115	913	0	0	913
0565	Rockville	M		C,H,S	2,288	13,221	628	55	13,905
0567	Maher FFR	M		C	120	910	0	889	1,799
0568	Graveyard Point	M		C	129	3,226	0	553	3,779
0571	Con Shea	M		C	990	12,666	0	904	13,570
0572	Burgess	M		C	240	1,244	0	101	1,345
0576	Jims Peak FFR	M		C	56	1,090	42	1,501	2,632
0578	Sinker Butte	M		C	707	7,076	0	339	7,415
0592	Jordan Valley	M		C	30	248	0	75	323
0594	Big Field FFR	M		C	147	919	0	1,717	2,636
0596	Warn	M		C	74	707	0	0	707
0609	Berrett FFR	M		C	114	875	2,076	3,224	6,176
0616	Tyson FFR	M		C	69	932	2,820	3,519	7,271
0625	Burghardt FFR	M		C	60	663	462	2,662	3,788
0646	Canal	M		C	48	702	3,793	0	4,495
0648	West Castle	M		C	700	9,873	0	500	10,373
0649	Indian Creek	M		C	45	595	2,618	1,968	5,181
0650	Stone	M		C	61	791	6	0	797

Allotment Number	Allotment Name	Category	Priority	Class of Livestock	Active Permitted Use	Public Acres	State Acres	Private Acres	Total Acres
0453	Hanley FFR	C		C	7	63	0	598	661
0454	Anderson FFR	C		C	121	524	0	1,126	1,650
0455	Payne FFR	C		C	12	97	0	850	947
0457	Mckay FFR	C		C	2	26	0	782	808
0458	Josephine FFR	C		C	20	351	141	2,368	2,861
0461	Munro FFR	C		C	15	77	0	507	584
0463	Jordan Creek FFR	C		C	41	208	3	941	1,152
0464	Chimney Pot FFR	C		C	4	25	0	1,255	1,280
0465	Quintana FFR	C		C	38	902	2,201	2,870	5,973
0470	Stanford FFR	C		C	2	40	0	540	580
0471	Stateline FFR	C		C	3	21	0	115	136
0472	Texas Basin FFR	C		C	5	91	0	1,908	1,999
0473	Lequerica FFR	C		C	11	129	0	893	1,022
0476	Bush Ranch FFR	C		C	25	277	0	942	1,218
0477	Lowry FFR	C		C	6	70	0	242	312
0479	Gaging Station FFR	C		C	4	118	0	480	598
0483	Quicksilver FFR	C		C	12	181	628	2,475	3,284
0486	Murphy FFR	C		C	5	55	0	251	306

Allotment Number	Allotment Name	Category	Priority	Class of Livestock	Active Permitted Use	Public Acres	State Acres	Private Acres	Total Acres
0491	Meadow Creek FFR	C		C	47	360	0	119	479
0523	Chipmunk Field FFR	C		C	72	567	30	12,376	12,973
0543	Stanford FFR	C		C	17	93	80	1,202	1,375
0547	Pleasant Valley FFR	C		C	93	1,771	633	3,127	5,531
0566	Coal Mine FFR	C		C	56	416	0	0	416
0577	Bogus Creek FFR	C		C	24	204	6,783	19	7,006
0582	Goose Creek FFR	C		C	43	321	637	0	958
0602	Corral Creek FFR	C		C	9	70	0	202	272
0604	Walker FFR	C		C	16	236	0	388	624
0606	Moore FFR	C		C	48	326	24	500	850
0607	Baltzor FFR	C		C	75	431	0	1,804	2,235
0608	Stanford FFR	C		C	114	540	0	1,352	1,892
0611	Squaw Creek FFR	C		C	35	602	0	836	1,438
0612	Collins FFR	C		C	24	103	0	333	435
0618	Johnstone FFR	C		C	52	372	701	4,269	5,343
0619	Evans FFR	C		C	84	734	555	3,935	5,225
0620	Bass FFR	C		C	46	357	0	1,638	1,995
0623	Bull Basin FFR	C		C	32	118	0	122	240

Allot-ment Number	Allotment Name	Cate-gory	Pri-ority	Class of Livestock	Active Permitted Use	Public Acres	State Acres	Private Acres	Total Acres
0627	Rail Creek FFR	C		C	13	122	1,036	1,859	3,017
0632	Kershner FFR	C		C	11	278	0	597	875
0637	Swisher FFR	C		C	15	151	0	630	781
0638	Burgess FFR	C		C	11	263	0	485	748
0641	Stahle FFR	C		C	35	194	0	625	818
0654	Montini FFR	C		C	140	2,265	306	1,029	3,600
0655	Howl Creek FFR	C		C	12	155	438	1,438	2,031
0659	Walts Pond FFR	C		C	76	1,412	10	2,188	3,611
TOTALS					135,116	1,298,728	118,774	187,651	1,605,155

[illegible]

[illegible]
Under Section 203, FLPMA

Township	Range	Section	Subdivision	Acres
2 N.	4 W.	17	E2NW	80
		20	SWNE, SENW, SWSW, E2SW, SWSE, NESE, W2SESE	300
		29	W2, S2NWSE, SWSE	220
		32	ALL	640
		35	NWSE	40
1 N.	4 W.	11	NENE	40
1 N.	3 W.	18	Lot 1, NENW, SENE, E2SE	202.10
1 S.	3 W.	11	S2SW, SWSE	120
2 S.	5 W.	3	SESW, S2SE	120
		10	N2NE, NENW	120
		35	NWNE, SENW	80
3 S.	5 W.	13	SWNE, NESW, NWSE	120
		23	SENE	40
		29	S2SE	80
		32	NW	160
3 S.	4 W.	20	SESE	40
		21	NW, W2SW	240
		28	SWNW	40
		29	NESW	40
		32	W2SW	80
		33	S2SW, SE	240
		34	SWNW, SW	200

[illegible]

Township	Range	Section	Subdivision	Acres
4 S.	5 W.	6	Lot 5	37.06
		17	SENW	40
		21	W2SW	80
		23	NWSE	40
		27	SWNW	40
		29	SWNW	40
4 S.	4 W.	4	Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, SWNE E2SW	200.56 80
5 S.	4 W.	11	NESWNE	10
		22	SWSW	40
		27	W2NW	80
5 S.	3 W.	11	SWNE	40
		34	N2NE, SENE	120
6 S.	4 W.	11	MS 2690A	20.83
		25	SESE	40
6 S.	3 W.		Mineral Survey 3255A	130.19
		20	NWNE, S2NE	94.20
		26	NWNE	40
		28	SWNE, S2SW	120
6 S.	2 W.	21	SESE	40
		22	W2SW	80
		33	S2NE, SENW, E2SW, SE	360

Table LAND-1 Lands Potentially Suitable For Disposal Under Section 203 FLPMA

Township	Range	Section	Subdivision	Acres
7 S.	5 W.	20	NW, N2SW, SWSW	280
		26	E2SE	80
		28	SENW	40
		30	S2SE	80
		31	N2NE, SENE, SE, E2SW, Lots 3, 4	426.14
		32	W2NW	80
7 S.	4 W.	30	E2NWSE, E2W2NWSE, SWSE	70
		31	Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, SESW, W2SE	276.80
7 S.	3 W.	5	SENW	40
8 S.	5 W.	4	Lots 2, 5, 7	128.38
		8	Lots 7, 9, 10	86.52
		23	NWNW, NESW, NWSE	120
		31	Lots 4, 5, 6, 7	146.57
		32	Lots 1, 2, NWSE, N2SW	202.86
		34	Lot 1, N2N2, SENE, NESE	283.43
		35	Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, W2NE, SENE, N2SW, NESE	575.15
8 S.	4 W.	11	N2SE, SESE	120
8 S.	2 W.	5	NESW, NWSE	80
9 S.	6 W.	12	NE, SWSW	200
		13	SESE	40
		24	NENE, SESE	80

[illegible]

Township	Range	Section	Subdivision	Acres
9 S.	5 W.	2	Lots 2, 3, 4, S2NE	200.81
		3	NENE	40
		4	Lots 2, 3, 4, SWNE, S2NW	241.03
		5	Lot 1, SENE, NESE	120.25
		6	SENE, NESE	80
		7	Lots 1, 2, NWNE, E2NW	179.35
		9	W2SE	80
		17	NWNW	40
		18	Lot 4, NENE	69.89
9 S.	3 W.	26	SWSW	40
		27	W2SE, SESE	120
		34	NE	160
		35	W2NE, NW	240
10 S.	4 W.	19	SENE, N2SE, SWSE	160
		20	SWNW	40
		30	Lot 4, NWNE, E2NW, E2SW, W2SE	317.46
11 S.	3 W.	19	Lot 2, SENW	79.38
		20	NWSW	40
TOTAL ACRES				**10,698.96**

Lands on this table may also be available under other methods of disposal.
Lands available for potential exchange (approximately 314,000 acres) are shown on Map LAND-2.

[redacted]

Authority	Type	Segregation	Acres	SRBOPNCA*
FPC O 6/18/1969	PW Proj. 503	Surface	1,254.76	888.48
USGS O 8/16/1955	PW S Cl 435	Surface	2,904.00	200
PL 103-64	SRBOPNCA	Surface, Minerals	57,108.92	
PLO 6586, PLO 6648	Silver City	Locatable Minerals	326.13	
BLM O 10/7/1953	Owyhee Recl Proj	Surface, Minerals	40	
SO 3/28/1925	Owyhee Recl Proj	Surface, Minerals	283.64	
SO Intpr 251	PW Res 107	Surface, Minerals	80	
SO Intpr 123	PW Res 107	Surface, Minerals	80	
SO Intpr 177	PW Res 107	Surface, Minerals	280	
SO Intpr 145	PW Res 107	Surface, Minerals	960	
SO Intpr 156	PW Res 107	Surface, Minerals	120	
PLO 4893	Owyhee Recl Proj	Surface, Minerals	36.56	
EO 10/18/1912	PW Res 117	Surface, Minerals	8,707.26	3,564.73
EO 3/12/1926	PW Res 105	Surface, Minerals	400	
EO 5/31/1915	PW Res 28	Surface, Minerals	40	
EO 4/7/1926	PW Res 106	Surface, Minerals	440	
EO 4/4/1922	PW Res 82	Surface, Minerals	120	
Total			73,181.27	4,653.21

*Acreage within snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area withdrawn by PL 103-64.

FPC O - Federal Power Commission Order
USGS O - United States Geological Survey Order
PL - Public Law
PLO - Public Land Order
BLM O - Bureau of Land Management Order
SRBOPNCA - Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area

SO Intpr - Secretary's Interpretation
EO - Executive Order
Pwr Proj - Power Project
Pwr S Cl - Power Site Classification
PW Res - Public Water Reserve

[illegible]

Name of Area or Resource Value	Constraint	Acres
Snake River Birds of Prey NCA	Withdrawn by PL 103-64	*57,109
Jump Creek Recreation Site	To be recommended for withdrawal	465
North Fork Canyon SRMA	To be recommended for withdrawal	475
Owyhee Canyonlands SRMA	To be recommended for withdrawal (** within ORBSHA ACEC)	29,520
Silver City	To be recommended for withdrawal	40
Oregon National Historic Trail	To be recommended for withdrawal	727
North Fork Owyhee Backcountry SRMA	To be recommended for withdrawal	8,168
Deep Creek SRMA	To be recommended for withdrawal	6,451
Hemingway Butte OHV Trailhead	To be recommended for withdrawal	60
Rabbit Creek OHV Trailhead	To be recommended for withdrawal (within SRBOPNCA)	40
Fossil Creek OHV Trailhead	To be recommended for withdrawal	40
North Fork Campground	To be recommended for withdrawal (within North Fork Canyon SRMA)	25
Little Squaw Creek Recreation Site	To be recommended for withdrawal	80
Guffey Butte/Black Butte Archaeological District ACEC	To be recommended for withdrawal (within SRBOPNCA)	7,750
Owyhee River Bighorn Sheep Habitat Area ACEC	To be recommended for withdrawal	141,796
Boulder Creek ONA ACEC	To be recommended for withdrawal	6,978
Coal Mine Basin RNA ACEC	To be recommended for withdrawal	1,604
Jump Creek Canyon ACEC	To be recommended for withdrawal	612
McBride Creek RNA ACEC	To be recommended for withdrawal	261
North Fork Juniper Woodland ONA ACEC	To be recommended for withdrawal (1640 ac within North Fork Backcountry SRMA)	4,204
Pleasant Valley Table RNA ACEC	To be recommended for withdrawal (within North Fork Backcountry SRMA)	1,467
Sommercamp Butte RNA ACEC	To be recommended for withdrawal	440
Squaw Creek RNA ACEC	To be recommended for withdrawal	150
The Badlands RNA ACEC	To be recommended for withdrawal	1,833
The Tules RNA	To be recommended for withdrawal (within ORBSHA ACEC)	114
Recommendation to Secretary	To be recommended for withdrawal	172,744
Existing SRBOPNCA withdrawal	Public Law 103-64	57,109
Other existing withdrawals	See Table LAND-2	8,348
Total Area Withdrawn		238,201
Total Area Open		1,230,657

[redacted]

* Public Law 103-54 withdrew lands within the Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area from location under the general mining laws.

** 22,040 acres (20,960 BLM) previously recommended to Secretary as part of Owyhee River Wild and Scenic River Study.

An additional 8,348 acres are withdrawn (constrained) under various authorities (see Table LAND-2).

Acreages can be larger than SRMA acreages because of the need to define mineral withdrawals to the nearest legal subdivisions. The recommended withdrawals are related primarily to national river designations. Wilderness area designations could substantially increase the withdrawal acreage (see wilderness recommendations). Future recreation sites and facilities will be recommended for withdrawal as they are developed.

ACEC - Area of Critical Environmental Concern
NCA - National Conservation Area
OHV - Off-Highway Vehicle
ONA - Outstanding Natural Area
ORBSHA - Owyhee River Bighorn Sheep Habitat Area ACEC
RNA - Research Natural Area
SRBOPNCA - Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area
SRMA - Special Recreation Management Area

[redacted]

Name of Area or Resource Value	Constraint	Acres
Snake River Birds of Prey NCA*	Closed to leasing	57,109
Jump Creek Recreation Site	NSO yearlong	465
North Fork Canyon SRMA	Closed to leasing	475
Owyhee Canyonlands SRMA	Closed to leasing (canyons within ORBSHA ACEC)	29,520
North Fork Owyhee Backcountry SRMA	Closed to leasing	8,168
Deep Creek SRMA	Closed to leasing	6,451
Hemingway Butte OHV Trailhead	NSO yearlong	60
Rabbit Creek OHV Trailhead	Closed to leasing (within SRBOPNCA)	40
Fossil Creek OHV Trailhead	NSO yearlong	40
North Fork Campground	NSO yearlong (within North Fork Canyon SRMA)	25
Little Squaw Creek Recreation Site	NSO yearlong (within North Fork Canyon SRMA)	80
Oregon National Historic Trail	NSO yearlong	727
Guffey Butte/Black Butte Archaeological District ACEC	Closed to leasing (within SRBOPNCA)	7,750
Owyhee River Bighorn Sheep Habitat Area ACEC	NSO yearlong (plateau)	112,276
Owyhee River Bighorn Sheep Habitat Area ACEC	Closed to leasing (canyons within Owyhee Canyonlands SRMA)	29,520
Boulder Creek ONA ACEC	NSO yearlong	6,978
Cinnabar Mountain RNA ACEC	Closed to leasing	277
Coal Mine Basin RNA ACEC	NSO yearlong	1,604
Jump Creek Canyon ACEC	Closed to leasing	612
McBride Creek RNA ACEC	Closed to leasing	261
North Fork Juniper Woodland ONA ACEC	Closed to leasing (1,640 acres within North Fork Owyhee Backcountry SRMA)	4,204
Pleasant Valley Table RNA ACEC	Closed to leasing (within North Fork Owyhee Backcountry SRMA)	1,467
Sommercamp Butte RNA ACEC	Closed to leasing	440
Squaw Creek RNA ACEC	Closed to leasing	150
The Badlands RNA ACEC	Closed to leasing	1,833
The Tules RNA	Within ORBSHA ACEC	114
Crucial Big Game Winter Habitat	NSO 12/1-4/30 (37,000 acres within ORBSHA ACEC)	175,000
Sage Grouse Winter Habitat	NSO 12/1-2/15	9,000
Sage Grouse Breeding Habitat Within 2 Miles of Active Leks	NSO 2/15-6/30 (20,000 acres within ORBSHA ACEC)	200,000

[illegible]

Name of Area or Resource Value	Constraint	Acres
Golden Eagle Within 1/2 Mile of Nest	NSO 2/1-6/30	Unknown
Other Raptors Within 1/2 Mile of Nest	NSO 3/15-6/30	Unknown
Colonial Waterbird Nesting Habitat	NSO yearlong	Unknown
Riparian & Wetland Areas Within 500 ft	NSO yearlong	Unknown
Bald Eagle Winter Habitat (SRBOPNCA Area)	Closed (within SRBOPNCA)	10,000
Burrowing Owl Within 1/4 Mile of Nest	NSO 3/15-6/30	Unknown
Long-Billed Curlew Nesting Habitat	NSO 3/16-6/30	38,000
Wild Horse Herd Management Area	NSO yearlong	88,930
Future Recreation Site & Facilities as they are Developed	NSO yearlong	Unknown
Closure by Decision		50,751
Existing SRBOPNCA Closure	Public Law 103-64	57,109
Other Existing Closures	See Table LAND-2	8,022
Total Area Closed		115,882
Total Known No Surface Occupancy-Yearlong		211,160
Total Known No Surface Occupancy-Seasonal		365,000
Total Approximate Area Open With Standard Stipulations		776,816

* Public Law 103-64 withdrew lands within the Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area from operation of the mineral and geothermal leasing laws.

** An additional 8,022 acres are withdrawn (constrained) under various authorities (See Table LAND-2)

Under the Interim Management Plan, 298,630 acres of Wilderness Study Area (WSA) are unavailable for fluid mineral leasing. See Map WNES-1. Those WSA's are not specifically listed in Table FLUM-1, however considerable areas shown in the table overlap or are contained within the WSA's.

ACEC - Area of Critical Environmental Concern
NCA - National Conservation Area
NSO - No Surface Occupancy
OHV - Off-Highway Vehicle
ONA - Outstanding Natural Area
ORBSHA - Owyhee River Bighorn Sheep Habitat Area ACEC
RNA - Research Natural Area
SRBOPNCA - Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area
SRMA - Special Recreation Management Area

Name of Area or Resource Value	Constraint	Acres
Snake River Birds of Prey NCA	Closed	*57,109
Owyhee Canyonlands SRMA	Closed (within ORBSHA ACEC)	29,520
Jump Creek Recreation Site	Closed	465
North Fork Canyon SRMA	Closed	475
North Fork Owyhee Backcountry SRMA	Closed	8,168
Deep Creek SRMA	Closed	6,451
Hemingway Butte OHV Trailhead	Closed	60
Rabbit Creek OHV Trailhead	Closed (within SRBOPNCA)	40
Fossil Creek OHV Trailhead	Closed	40
Little Squaw Creek Recreation Site	Closed	80
North Fork Campground	Closed (within North Fork Canyon SRMA)	25
Silver City	Closed	40
Oregon National Historic Trail	Closed	727
Guffey Butte/Black Butte Archaeological District ACEC	Closed (within SRBOPNCA)	7,750
Owyhee River Bighorn Sheep Habitat Area ACEC	Closed	141,796
Boulder Creek ONA ACEC	Closed	6,978
Cinnabar Mountain ONA ACEC	Closed	277
Coal Mine Basin RNA ACEC	Closed	1,604
Jump Creek Canyon ACEC	Closed	612
McBride Creek RNA ACEC	Closed	261
North Fork Juniper Woodland ONA ACEC	Closed (1640 ac res within North Fork Owyhee Backcountry SRMA)	4,204
Pleasant Valley RNA ACEC	Closed (within North Fork Backcountry SRMA)	1,467
Sommercamp Butte RNA ACEC	Closed	440
Squaw Creek RNA ACEC	Closed	150
The Badlands RNA ACEC	Closed	1,833
The Tules RNA	Closed (within ORBSHA ACEC)	114
Closure by Decision		171,188
Existing SRBOPNCA Closure	Public Law 103-64	57,109
Other Existing Closures	See Table LAND-2	8,022
Total Area Closed		236,319
Total Area Open		1,232,539

[redacted]

* Public Law 103-64 withdrew lands within the Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area from the mineral material disposal laws, except that mineral materials subject to disposal may be made available from existing sites to the extent compatible with the purposes for which the conservation area is established.
** An additional 8,022 acres are withdrawn (constrained) under various authorities (See Table LAND-2)

Under the Interim Management Plan, 298,630 acres of Wilderness Study Area (WSA) are unavailable for mineral material disposal. See Map WNES-1. Those WSA's are not specifically listed in Table MMAT-1, however considerable areas shown in the table overlap or are contained within the WSA's.

ACEC - Area of Critical Environmental Concern
NCA - National Conservation Area
OHV - Off-Highway Vehicle
ONA - Outstanding Natural Area
ORBSHA - Owyhee River Bighorn Sheep Habitat Area ACEC
RNA - Research Natural Area
SRBOPNCA - Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area
SRMA - Special Recreation Management Area

Table RECT-1 Recreation Management Area (RMA) Designations

RMA #	RMA Name	RMA Acres	Physical Character	Significant Recreation Opportunities
ID01501	Owyhee ERMA	887,178	Snake River Plains and tablelands; steep, partially forested Owyhee Mountains with elevations over 8,000 ft; highly convoluted, partially wooded Owyhee Uplands plateau with expansive sagebrush plateau to the south.	OHV use, hunting, fishing, horseback riding, rock hounding, camping, nature study, sightseeing, hiking, and mountain biking.
ID01502	Blackstock SRMA	6,149	Rolling plateau lands at western flank of Owyhee Mountains.	Competitive field dog trials/training, hunting and horseback riding.
ID01503	Jump Creek SRMA	8,667	Plains & low foothills on northern front of Owyhee Mountains; area dissected by deep sheer-walled canyon of Jump Creek. Waterfall and dense riparian vegetation in canyon.	Picnicking, hiking, camping, hunting, fishing, sightseeing, nature study, and horseback riding.
ID01504	N.F. Owyhee Backcountry SRMA	56,801	Highly convoluted rock outcrop and juniper landscape surrounding deep sheer-walled canyons of N.F. Owyhee River and Current Creek. To the south is expansive tableland with scattered patches of juniper.	Backpacking, horseback riding, camping, hunting, fishing, sightseeing, and nature study.
ID01505	Owyhee Front SRMA	261,487	Highly dissected peneplain lands on north front of Owyhee Mountains. Hundreds of miles of interconnecting primitive roads, trails and sand washes.	OHV use, horseback riding, wild horse viewing, hunting, sightseeing, camping, mountain biking, and rock hounding.
ID01506	Owyhee Canyonlands SRMA There are an additional 5,627 acres of SRMA in the Bruneau Resource Area	36,839	94 miles of deep, sheerwalled, meandering canyons carved by the East Fork, South Fork and mainstem Owyhee River. Monolithic cliffs often rise from river channel.	Whitewater boating, backpacking, rock hounding, camping , hunting, fishing, and sightseeing.

Table RECT-1 Recreation Management Area (RMA) Designations

RMA #	RMA Name	RMA Acres	Physical Character	Significant Recreation Opportunities
ID01507	Silver City SRMA	2,166	Upper reaches of Jordan Creek drainage in heart of Owyhee Mountains containing historic Silver City townsite.	Sightseeing, picnicking, camping, fishing, hunting, OHV use, cross-country skiing, snowmobiling and hiking.
ID01508	North Fork Canyon SRMA	475	Sheer-walled canyon formed by North Fork Owyhee River between Oregon border and Deep Creek-Mud Flat Road. Juniper lines the river channel.	Backpacking, nature study, camping, whitewater boating, sightseeing, hunting and fishing.
ID01509	Upper and Lower Deep Creek SRMA There are an additional 5,918 acres of this SRMA in the Bruneau Resource Area	6,451	In the upper canyon, sheerwalled canyon with talus rubble lining much of river's shoreline; juniper along river. In the lower canyon, very meandering sheerwalled canyon with monolithic cliffs often rising directly from river channel.	Backpacking, nature study, whitewater boating, rockhounding, fishing and hunting.
ID01604	Oregon Nat'l Historic Trail SRMA	601	Remnants of the South Alternate for the Oregon Trail crossing the plains and tablelands adjacent to the Snake River Canyon.	Sightseeing, hiking, picnicking, and horseback riding.
ID01605	Snake River Birds of Prey SRMA	53,177	Deep, sheer-walled canyons of the Snake River, with some surrounding tablelands.	Nature study, sightseeing, hiking, picnicking, boating, fishing, hunting, and horseback riding.
	Total Acres	1,319,991		

Table WNES-1 Wilderness Study Lands

		Owyhee Resource Area			Other Resource Area*			
WSA Number	WSA Name	603	202	Total	603	202	Total	Totals
ID-16-40	North Fork Owyhee River	50,750	115	50,865	0	0	0	50,865
ID-16-4 1	Big Willow Spring	6,210	0	6,210	0	0	0	6,210
ID-16-42	Squaw Creek Canyon	10,780	0	10,780	0	0	0	10,780
ID-111(16)44	Upper Deep Creek	530	0	530	10,930	0	10,930	11,510
ID-16-45	Middle Fork Owyhee River	14,820	0	14,820	0	0	0	14,820
ID-16-47	West Fork Red Canyon	12,970	0	12,970	0	0	0	12,970
ID-16-48A (OR-3-195)	Lookout Butte	34,400	0	34,400	65,200	0	65,200	99,600
ID-16-48B (OR-3-195)	Owyhee River Canyon	34,980	640	35,620	190,700	0	190,700	226,320
ID-16-48C	Little Owyhee River	24,600	190	24,790	0	0	0	24,790
ID-16-49A	Owyhee River - Deep Creek	50,310	1,780	52,090	22,410	0	22,410	74,500
ID-16-49D	Yatahoney Creek	4,745	0	4,745	5,245	0	5,245	9,900
ID-16-52	Juniper Creek	5,855	0	5,855	7,295	0	7,295	13,150
ID-16-53 (NV-010-103A)	South Fork Owyhee River	43,790	1,165	44,955	7,842	0	7,842	52,797
Totals		294,740	3,890	298,630	309,622	0	309,622	608,252

- * Includes acreage in other resource areas in Idaho, Oregon, and Nevada.

[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]

WSA Number	WSA Name	Owyhee RA	Other RAs*	Total
ID-16-40	North Fork Owyhee River	41,025	0	41,025
ID-16-48B	Owyhee River Canyon	35,620	152,040	187,660
ID-16-48C	Little Owyhee River	16,330	0	16,330
ID-16-49A	Owyhee River - Deep Creek	47,840	22,410	70,250
ID-16-49D	Yatahoney Creek	4,425	5,125	9,550
ID-16-52	Juniper Creek	5,785	7,165	12,950
ID-16-53 (NV-010-103A)	South Fork Owyhee River	44,955	5,180	50,135
TOTALS		**195,980**	**191,920**	**387,900**

*Includes acreage in other resource areas in Idaho, Oregon, and Nevada.

Table ACEC-1 Management Actions for ACECs

Area		Rights-of-Way			Water Development				Livestock Management		Fencing	
ACEC OR AREA NAME	DESIGNATED ACRES	SURFACE	SUB SURFACE	AERIAL	SPRINGS	PIPELINE	WILDLIFE	RESERVOIR	SALTING	GRAZING	PASTURE	EXCLOSURE
Guffey Butte/Black Butte Archaeological District ACEC	7,750	A	A	A	R	R	R	P	R	R	R	R
Owyhee River Bighorn Sheep Habitat Area ACEC	141,796	E	E	E	P	P	R-112,276 P-29,520	R-112,276 P-29,520	R	R	R-112,276 P-29,520	R-112,276 P-29,520
Boulder Creek ONA ACEC	6,978	E	E	E	R	R	R	P	R	R	R	R
North Fork Juniper Woodland ONA ACEC	4,204	E	E	E	P	P	P	P	R	R	P	R
Cinnabar Mountain RNA ACEC	277	A	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	R	R	R
Coal Mine Basin RNA ACEC	1,604	A	A	A	R	P	P	P	P	R	R	R
Jump Creek Canyon ACEC	612	E	E	E	P	P	R	P	P	R-341 P-271	R	R
McBride Creek RNA ACEC	261	A	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	R-200 P-61	R	R
Pleasant Valley Table RNA ACEC	1,467	E	E	E	P	P	P	P	P	R	P	R
Sommercamp Butte RNA ACEC	440	E	A	A	R	P	P	P	P	R	P	R
Squaw Creek RNA ACEC	150	A	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	R
The Badlands RNA ACEC	1,833	E	E	E	R	P	P	P	P	R	P	R
The Tules RNA	114	E	E	E	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
TOTAL	*167,486											

* Actual total acres for ACEC designation is 167,372 - 114 acres of The Tules RNA are within the Owyhee River Bighorn Sheep Habitat Area ACEC.

128

[illegible] Management Actions for ACECs

Area		Juniper	Fire Management			Minerals Management			Recreation Management	
ACEC or Area Name	**Designated Acres**	**Juniper Cut/Burn**	**Suppression**	**Vehicle**	**Rehabilitation**	**Fluid Minerals**	**Mineral Materials**	**Locatable Minerals**	**Recreation Use Level**	**OHMV Use**
Guffey Butte/Black Butte Archaeological District ACEC	7,750	N/A	R	R	R	C+	C+	W+	R	L
Owyhee River Bighorn Sheep Habitat Area ACEC	141,796	P	R	R	R	NSO-112,276 C-29,520	C	W	R	L-13,486 C-128,310
Boulder Creek ONA ACEC	6,978	P	R	R	R	NSO	C	W	R	L
North Fork Juniper Woodland ONA ACEC	4,204	P	R	R	R	C	C	W	R	C
Cinnabar Mountain RNA ACEC	277	P	R	R	R	C	C	O	O	L
Coal Mine Basin RNA ACEC	1,604	N/A	R	R	R	NSO	C	W	R	L
Jump Creek Canyon ACEC	612	N/A	R	R	R	C	C	W	R	C
McBride Creek RNA ACEC	261	N/A	R	R	R	C	C	W	R	C
Pleasant Valley Table RNA ACEC	1,467	P	P	P	R	C	C	W	R	C
Sommercamp Butte RNA ACEC	440	N/A	R	R	R	C	C	W	O	L
Squaw Creek RNA ACEC	150	N/A	R	P	R	C	C	W	O	C
The Badlands RNA ACEC	1,833	P	P	P	R	C	C	W	R	C
The Tules RNA	114	N/A	P	P	R	C	C	W	R	C
Total	*167,486									

* Actual total acres for ACEC designation is 167,372 - 114 acres of The Tules RNA are within the Owyhee River Bighorn Sheep Habitat Area ACEC.

[redacted]

SRBOPNCA - Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area
ONA - Outstanding Natural Area
RNA - Research Natural Area
+ PL 103-64 closed the SRBOPNCA to mineral and geothermal leasing and mineral material disposal and withdrew the area from locatable mineral entry

Guffey Butte/Black Butte Archaeological District ACEC - 7,750 acres within SRBOPNCA
North Fork Juniper Woodland ONA/ACEC - 4,204 acres within WSA
Pleasant Valley Table ONA/ACEC- 1,467 acres within WSA
The Tules RNA - 114 acres within WSA
The Tules RNA - 114 acres within Owyhee River Bighorn Sheep Habitat Area ACEC

Areas within Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs) are managed under the Wilderness Interim Management Policy (IMP).

IMP requires management within WSAs so as not to impair the suitability of these areas for preservation as wilderness until their status is determined by Congress. Those grazing, mining leasing uses that existed on October 21, 1976 (FLPMA), may continue in the same manner and degree as on that date.

Management Action Symbol Definitions:

A - Avoidance area. Granting rights-of-ways (surface, subsurface and aerial) within the area should be avoided, but rights-of-ways may be granted if there is minimal conflict with identified resource values and impacts can be mitigated.

C - Closed. Area closed to fluid mineral leasing, mineral material disposal and off-highway motorized vehicle use.

C+ - Within the SRBOPNCA, which was closed to mineral and geothermal leasing and mineral material disposal by PL 103-64.

L - Limited. Off-highway motorized vehicle use within the area is limited to specified routes.

E - Exclusion area. Rights-of-ways (surface, subsurface and aerial) will not be granted within the area.

N/A - Not applicable. The action does not apply to the specific area.

NSO - No surface occupancy. Open to fluid mineral leasing subject to no surface occupancy stipulations on an area of 40 acres or more or an area more than one quarter mile wide.

O - Open. The activity is allowed in the area. NEPA compliance and cultural and threatened and endangered species clearances required for some activities.

ONA - Outstanding Natural Area. An area which contains unusual natural characteristics and is managed primarily for educational and recreational purposes.

[redacted]

P - Prohibited. The specific water development, livestock management, fencing, juniper removal and fire management actions are not allowed.

R - Restricted. Limitations applicable to water developments, livestock management, fencing, juniper removal, fire management, and recreation use levels as described below.

Water developments. Allowed only where identified resource values (botanical, wildlife, scenic, cultural, watershed) will be enhanced or maintained and impacts can be mitigated.

Livestock management. Salt placement within and adjacent to the area will be considered on a site specific basis for maximum protection of identified resource values. Domestic livestock grazing use (active preference) will not be increased within the area boundaries. Fencing may be necessary to exclude livestock in areas where degradation of identified resource values occurs.

Fencing. Allowed only where identified resource values (botanical, wildlife, scenic, cultural, watershed) will be enhanced or maintained and impacts can be mitigated.

Juniper removal. Limited to non-climax juniper and areas outside of WSAs, as identified in the Owyhee Juniper Woodland Management Plan.

Fire management - Suppression. In designated RNAs and ONAs, allow emergency fire vehicles that disturb the soil (such as bulldozers and graders) to enter the area only to protect life or property and limit heavy engine use to existing roads or trails. In non-RNAs and non-ONAs, suppression may proceed, with protection of the identified resource values given priority.

Fire management - Vehicle use. Vehicles should comply with the OHMV designations in a given area (Limited, Closed, Open). See "OHMV Use" column in this table and "Suppression" section above.

Fire management - Rehabilitation. In RNAs and ONAs, mechanized, surface-disturbing equipment are excluded from use, and only species native to the area may be used. In non-RNAs and non-ONAs, mechanized, surface disturbing equipment and non-native plant materials may be used, with protection and maintenance of the identified resource values given priority.

Recreation use levels. Party size limits, river use days and campsite restrictions will be specified to maintain wild and scenic river qualities and protect wildlife and plant communities.

RNA - Research Natural Area. An area which contains natural resource values of scientific interest and is managed primarily for research and educational purposes.

W - Withdrawal. Area to be recommended (to the Secretary of Interior) for withdrawal from operation of the mining laws (locatable mineral entry). In areas open to mineral entry an approved plan of operation is required prior to commencing any operation regardless of size, except casual use, within designated ACECs.

W+ - Within the SRBOPNCA, which was withdrawn from locatable mineral entry by PL 103-64.

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WDLF-1 Livestock Fence Specifications in Big Game Ranges 133

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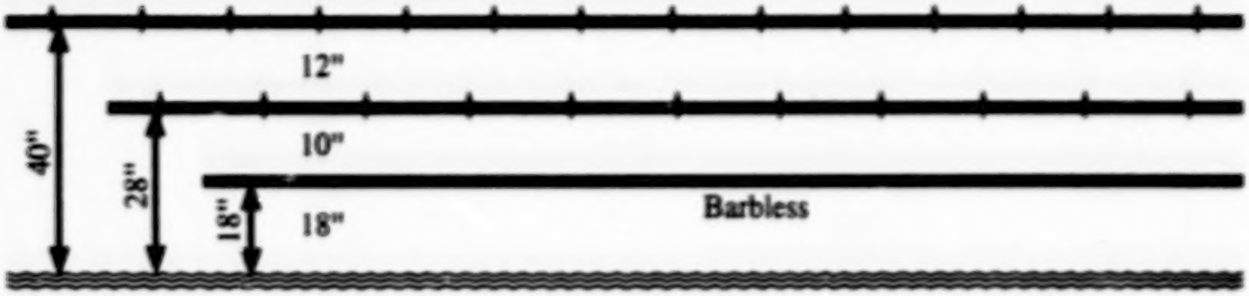
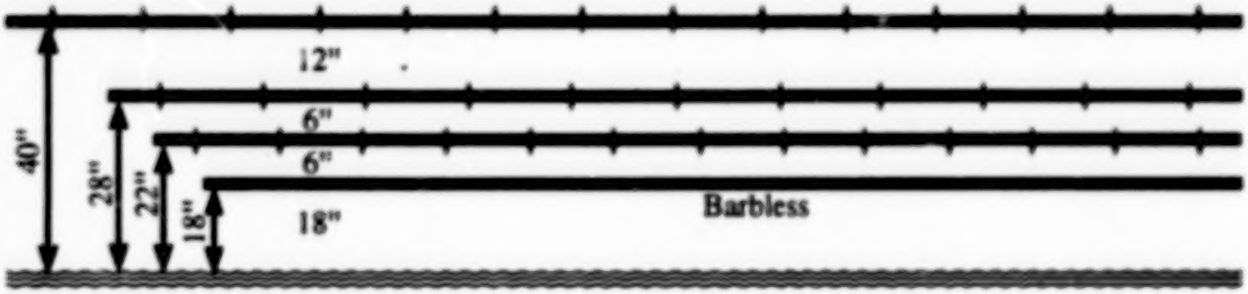
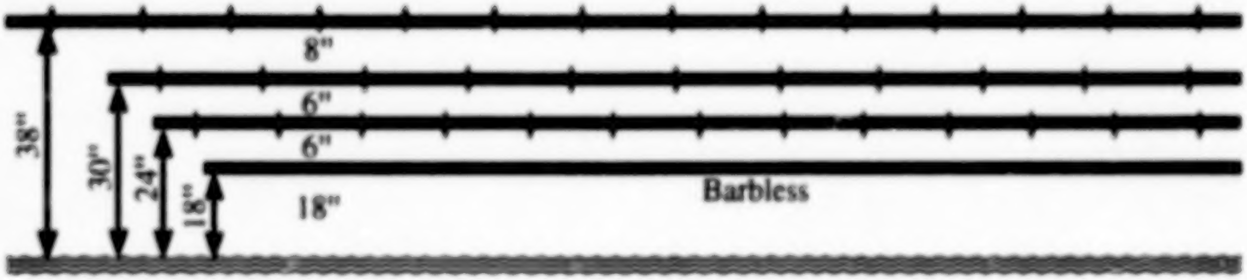


DEER/ELK/ANTELOPE HABITAT



DEER/ELK/ANTELOPE HABITAT
(where extreme restriction of cattle is necessary)



BIGHORN SHEEP HABITAT

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Glossary 135

Glossary

ACEC - Area of Critical Environmental Concern
AI&E - Analysis, Interpretation and Evaluation
AML - Appropriate Management Level
AMP - Allotment Management Plan
ATV - All Terrain Vehicle
AU - Animal Unit
AUM - Animal Unit Month
BLM - Bureau of Land Management
BMP - Best Management Practice
CFR - Code of Federal Regulations
DPC - Desired Plant Community
EIS - Environmental Impact Statement
ERMA - Extensive Recreation Management Area
ESC - Ecological Site Condition
ESI - Ecological Site Inventory
FFR - Fenced Federal Range
FMAP - Fire Management Activity Plan
HMA - Herd Management Area
HMP - Habitat Management Plan
IMP - Interim Management Policy
MIC - Maintain, Improve and Custodial allotment management categories
OHV - Off-Highway Vehicle
OHMV - Off-Highway Motorized Vehicle
ONA - Outstanding Natural Area
PL - Public Law
RMP - Resource Management Plan
RNA - Research Natural Area
ROS - Recreation Opportunity Spectrum
SCORP - Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan
SOP - Standard Operating Procedure
SRBOPA - Snake River Birds of Prey Area
SRBOPNCA - Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area
SRMA - Special Recreation Management Area
VRM - Visual Resource Management
WSA - Wilderness Study Area
WSR - Wild and Scenic River

Activity Occasions - A standard unit of recreation use consisting of one individual participating in one recreation activity during any reasonable portion, or all, of any one day.

Actual Use Data - Numbers of livestock, kind and/or class of those livestock and period of time those livestock actually grazed a specific allotment or pasture.

Allotment Management Plan (AMP) - A documented program developed as an activity plan that focuses on, and contains the necessary instructions for, management of livestock grazing on specified public lands to meet resource condition, sustained yield, multiple use, economic and other objectives.

All Terrain Vehicle (ATV) - Small three-wheel and four-wheel recreational vehicles capable of operating off of hard surfaces and in rugged terrain.

Analysis, Interpretation and Evaluation (AI&E) - Once data are collected and compilation is completed, the process of analysis, interpretation and evaluation begins. Measurements or estimates are of no value unless their meaning is defined and presented in understandable terms to the resource manager and permittees. These data may then be used for management and planning purposes, and in particular, for determining the effects of management actions and for determining if management objectives are being achieved.

Animal Unit (AU) - One cow, one cow/calf pair, one horse or five sheep.

Animal Unit Month (AUM) - The forage needed to support one cow, one cow/calf pair, one horse or five sheep for one month. Approximately 800 pounds of forage.

Appropriate Management Level (AML) - The optimum number of wild horses that provides a thriving natural ecological balance on the public range.

Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) - Areas where special management attention is required to protect and prevent irreparable damage to important historic, cultural, or scenic values, fish and wildlife resources or other natural systems or processes, or to protect life and safety from natural hazards.

Band - A group of wild horses running together or a lone wild horse.

Beneficial Use - Any of the various uses which may be made of the water of an area including, but not limited to, agricultural water supply, domestic water supply, industrial water supply, cold water biota, warm water biota, salmonid spawning, primary contact recreation, secondary contact recreation, wildlife habitats and aesthetics.

Best Management Practice (BMP) - A practice or combination of practices determined by the State to be the most effective and practicable means of preventing or reducing nonpoint source pollution.

Custodial Management - A group of allotments that share similar characteristics where the objective is to manage public lands with minimal expenditure of appropriated funds and continue protecting existing resource values.

Desired Plant Community (DPC) - The plant community which provides the vegetation attributes required for meeting or exceeding RMP vegetation objectives. The desired plant community must be within an ecological site's capability to produce these attributes through natural succession, management actions, or both.

Ecological Site Condition (ESC) - See ecological status.

Ecological Site Inventory (ESI) - The basic inventory of present and potential vegetation on BLM rangelands. Ecological sites are differentiated on the basis of significant differences in kind, proportion or amount of plant species present in the plant community. Ecological site inventory utilizes soils, the existing plant community and ecological site data to determine the appropriate ecological site for a specific area of rangeland and to assign the appropriate ecological status.

Ecological Status - The present state of vegetation of a range site in relation to the potential natural community for that site. It is an expression of the relative degree to which the kinds, proportions and amounts of plants in a plant community resemble that of the potential natural plant community for the site. Four classes are used to express the degree to which the production or composition of the present plant community reflects that of the potential natural community (climax). Departures from climax can enhance or depreciate the value of the resultant plant community for various uses.

Percentage of Present (Seral Stage) that is Climax for the	Plant Community Range Site
Potential Natural Community	76 - 100
Late Seral	51 - 75
Mid Seral	26 - 50
Early Seral	0 - 25

Excess Wild Horses - Wild free-roaming horses which have been removed from public lands or which must be removed in order to preserve and maintain a thriving natural ecological balance and multiple-use relationship in an area.

Extensive Recreation Management Area (ERMA) - Areas where recreation is unstructured and dispersed with minimal regulatory constraints and where minimal recreation related investments are required. The ERMA includes all public land exclusive of SRMAs.

Fenced Federal Range (FFR) - A small amount of public land fenced with a large amount of private land.

Habitat Management Plan - An activity plan for a geographical area of public land which identifies wildlife habitat management actions to be implemented in achieving specific objectives related to the RMP.

Herd Area - The geographic area identified as having provided habitat for a wild horse herd in 1971.

Herd Management Area (HMA) - The geographic area identified in a management framework or resource management plan for the long-term management of a wild horse herd.

Herd Management Area Plan (HMAP) - An action plan that prescribes measures for the protection, management, and control of wild horses and their habitat on one or more herd management areas, in conformance with decisions made in approved management framework or resource management plans.

Herd - One or more wild horse bands using the same general area.

Improve Management - A group of allotments that share similar characteristics where the objective is to manage public lands with adequate expenditure of funding and manpower to improve current unsatisfactory resource conditions.

Interim Management Policy (IMP) - Policy for managing public lands under wilderness review. Section 603 (c) of FLPMA states: During the period of review of such areas and until Congress has determined otherwise, the Secretary shall continue to manage such lands according to his authority under this Act and other applicable law in a manner so as not to impair the suitability of such areas for preservation as wilderness, subject, however, to the continuation of existing mining and grazing uses and mineral leasing in the manner and degree in which the same was being conducted on the date of approval of this Act: Provided, that, in managing the public lands the Secretary shall by regulation or otherwise take any action required to prevent unnecessary or undue degradation of the lands and their resources or to afford environmental protection.

Lek - A site where birds, specifically grouse, regularly congregate for display and courtship purposes.

Maintain Management - A group of allotments that share similar characteristics where the objective is to manage public lands with minimal expenditure of appropriated funds and maintain current satisfactory resource conditions.

Monitoring - The periodic and systematic collection of resource data to measure progress towards achieving objectives.

Multiple Use - The management of the public lands and their various resource values so that they are utilized in the combination that will best meet the present and future needs of the American people; making the most judicious use of the land for some or all of these resources or related services over areas large enough to provide sufficient latitude for periodic adjustments in use to conform to changing needs and conditions; the use of some of the land for less than all of the resources; a combination of balanced and diverse resource uses that takes into account the long-term needs of future generations for renewable and nonrenewable resources, including, but not limited to, recreation, range, timber, minerals, watershed, wildlife and fish, and natural scenic, scientific and historical values; and harmonious and coordinated management of the various resources without permanent impairment of the productivity of the land and the quality of the environment with consideration being given to the relative values of the resources and not necessarily to the combination of uses that will give the greatest economic return or the greatest unit output.

Net Resource Value Change - The difference in value of planned resource outputs on an area before and after a fire. This figure includes all resource values including range, watershed, wildlife, soils and recreation. This figure is the average dollar value per acre within each fire management zone.

Off-Highway Motorized Vehicle (OHMV) - All motorized vehicles which are capable of being operated off of improved and regularly maintained roads having hardened or gravel surfaces.

Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV) - See Off-Highway Motorized Vehicle

Outstanding Natural Area (ONA) - An area with high scenic values that has been little altered by human impact. Under current BLM policy, outstanding natural areas must meet the relevance and importance criteria of ACECs and are designated as ACECs.

Perennial Stream - A stream where water is present during all seasons of the year.

Pesticide - Any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest, and any substance or mixture of substances intended for use as a plant regulator, defoliant, or desiccant.

Public Lands - Any land or interest in land owned by the United States and administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the Bureau of Land Management.

Recreation Day - Any part of a day spent participating in a given activity.

Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) - A continuum used to characterize recreation opportunities in terms of setting, activity and experience opportunities.

Recreational River - Rivers or sections of rivers that are readily accessible by road or railroad, that may have some development along the shorelines and that may have undergone some impoundments or diversions in the past.

Research Natural Area (RNA) - An area where natural processes are allowed to predominate and which is preserved for the primary purposes of research and education. Under current BLM policy, research natural areas must meet the relevance and importance criteria of ACECs and are designated as ACECs.

Resource Management Plan (RMP) - A land use plan as described by FLPMA.

Scenic River - Rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments, with shorelines or watersheds largely primitive and shorelines largely undeveloped, but accessible in places by roads.

Section 202 Lands - Lands being considered for wilderness under Section 202 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976.

Seral Stage - See Ecological status.

Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area (SRBOPNCA) - The 482,457 acre area established by Public Law 103-64 on August 4, 1993. The purposes for establishing and managing the area are to provide for the conservation, protection, and enhancement of raptor populations and habitats and the natural and environmental resources and values. There are 57,109 acres within the Owyhee Resource Area. See Map NCA-1.

Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA) - Areas where recreation is one of the principle management objectives; where intensive recreation management is needed and which require more than minimal recreation related investments. Recreation activities in these areas are generally more concentrated, structured and regulated than in ERMAs.

Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) - Recreation management plan developed periodically (about 10 years) by the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation to help federal, state and local agencies assess recreational use trends and the needs for future management and facilities.

Sustained Yield - The achievement and maintenance in perpetuity of a high-level annual or regular periodic output of the various renewable resources of the public lands consistent with multiple use.

Thriving Natural Ecological Balance - The condition of the public range that exists when resource objectives related to wild horses in approved land use and/or activity plans have been achieved.

Trend - The direction of change in ecological status observed over time. Trend is described as toward or away from the potential natural community, or as not apparent.

Utilization - The proportion or degree of the current year's forage production that is consumed or destroyed by animals (including insects). Utilization may refer either to a single plant species, a group of species or to the vegetation as a whole. Utilization is synonymous with use.

Value Added - The additional or incremental value which is added to goods or services due to a change in its makeup or service. Value added includes employee compensation, proprietary income, other property type income, and indirect business taxes.

Wild Horses - Unbranded and unclaimed horses that use public lands as all or part of their habitat, or that have been removed from these lands by the Authorized Officer but have not lost their status under Section 3 of the Wild and Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act of 1971 (PL 92-195).

Wild River - Rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments and generally inaccessible except by trail, with watersheds or shorelines essentially primitive and waters unpolluted.

Wilderness Study Area (WSA) - A roadless area that has been inventoried and found to have wilderness characteristics as described in section 603 of FLPMA and section 2(c) of the Wilderness Act of 1964.

GEN-1 General Location Map M-1
RIPN-1 Pastures with Unsatisfactory Riparian or Fish Habitat Condition M-2
FORS-1 Juniper Woodcut Areas M-4
WDLF-1 Mule Deer Habitat M-6
WDLF-2 Rocky Mountain Elk and California Bighorn Sheep Habitats M-8
WDLF-3 Pronghorn Antelope Habitat M-10
WHRS-1 Wild Horse Herd Management Areas M-12
LVST-1 Livestock Grazing Allotments MIC Category M-14
LVST-2 Areas Excluded from Livestock Grazing M-16
FIRE-1 Fire Management Zones (FMZ) M-18
LAND-1 Land Status M-20
LAND-2 Land Tenure Zones M-22
LAND-3 Avoidance/Exclusion Areas for Rights-of-Way and Realty Land Uses M-24
LAND-4 Access Needs M-26
RECT-1 OHMV Designations M-28
RECT-2 OHMV Competitive Use Area M-30
RECT-3 OSV Designations M-32
RECT-4 Interim OHMV Implementation Designations M-34
RECT-5 SRMA Designations M-36
RECT-6 North Fork Owyhee River Trail Planning Area M-39
RECT-7 Guffey Butte Trail Planning Area M-41
RECT-8 Recreation Opportunity Spectrum M-42
WNES-1 Potential Congressional Designations - Wilderness M-44
WSR-1 Recommended Congressional Designations - Wild and Scenic Rivers M-46
VISL-1 VRM Classifications M-48
CULT-1 National Register of Historic Places M-50
ACEC-1 ACEC Designations M-52
NCA-1 Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area M-54

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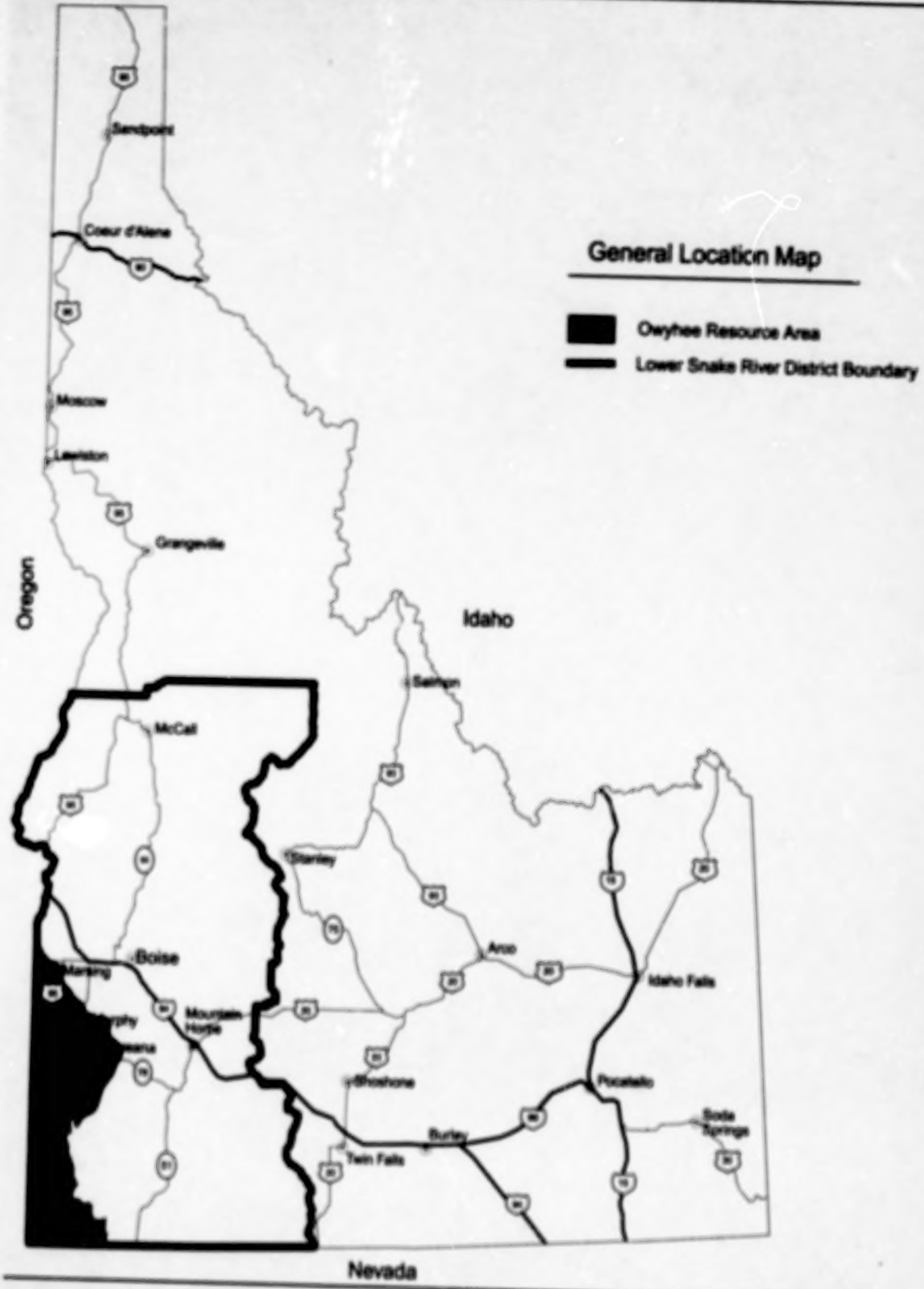
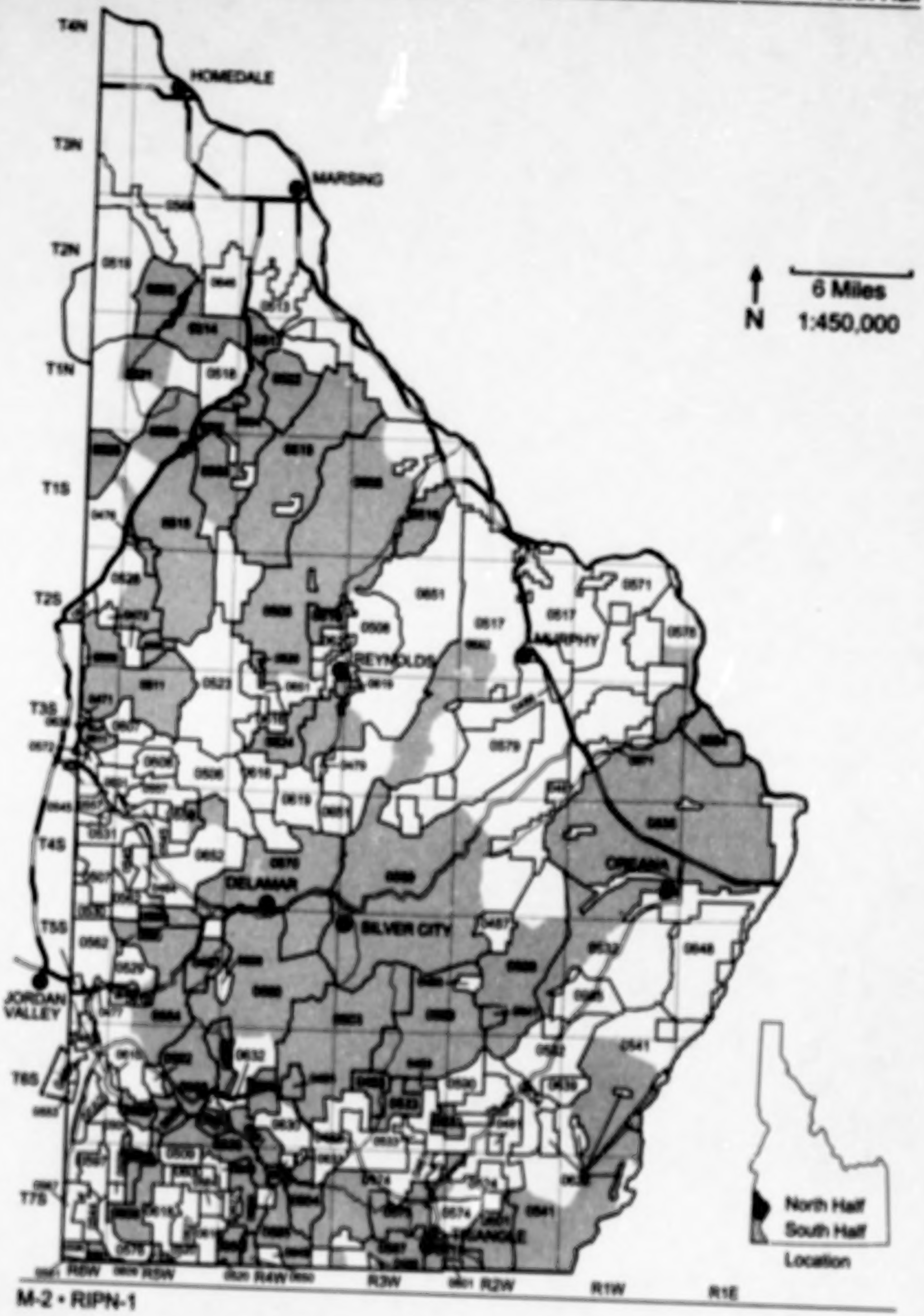


General Location Map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MURPHY
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SILVER CITY
OREANA
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North Half
South Half
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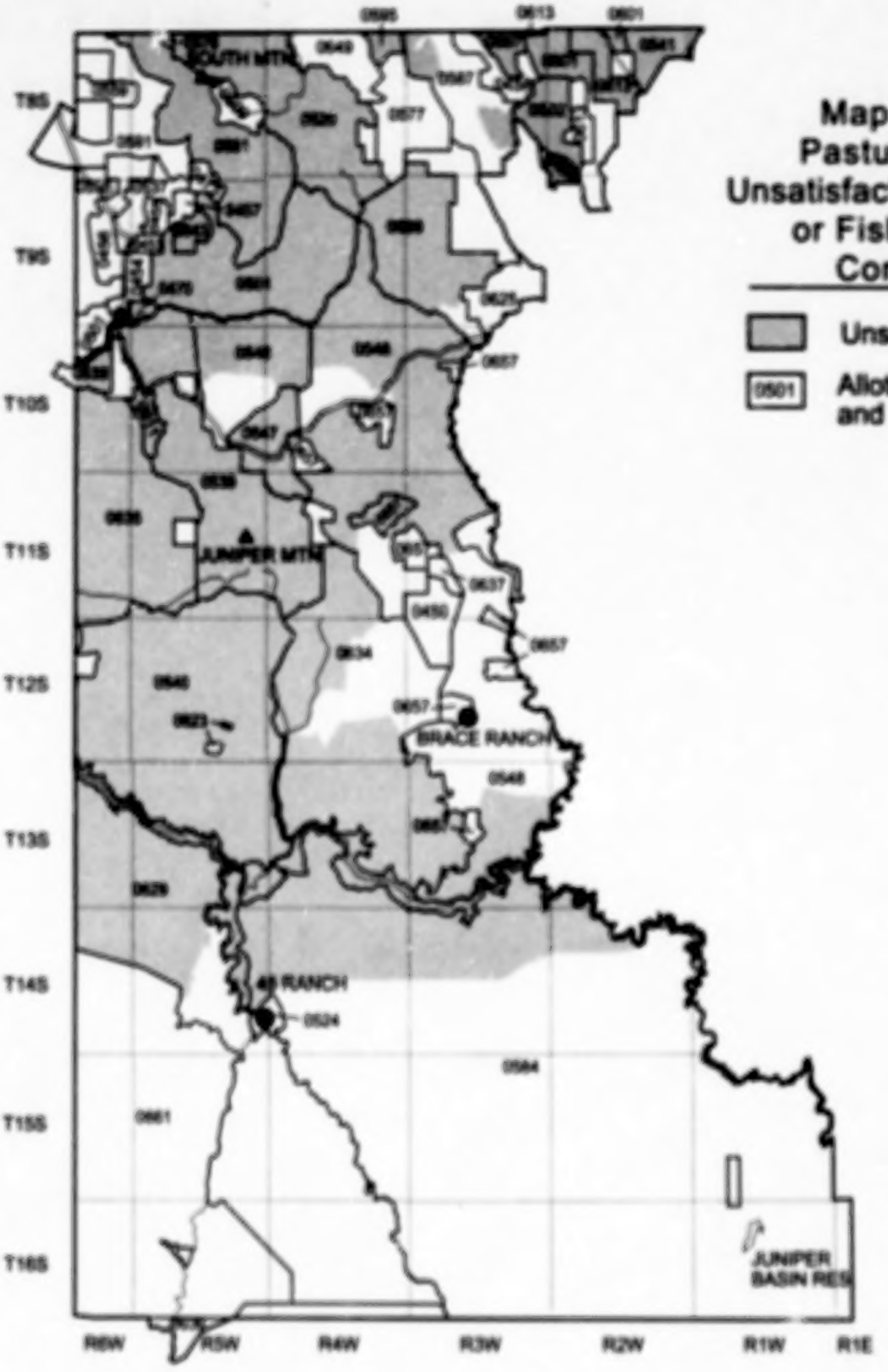
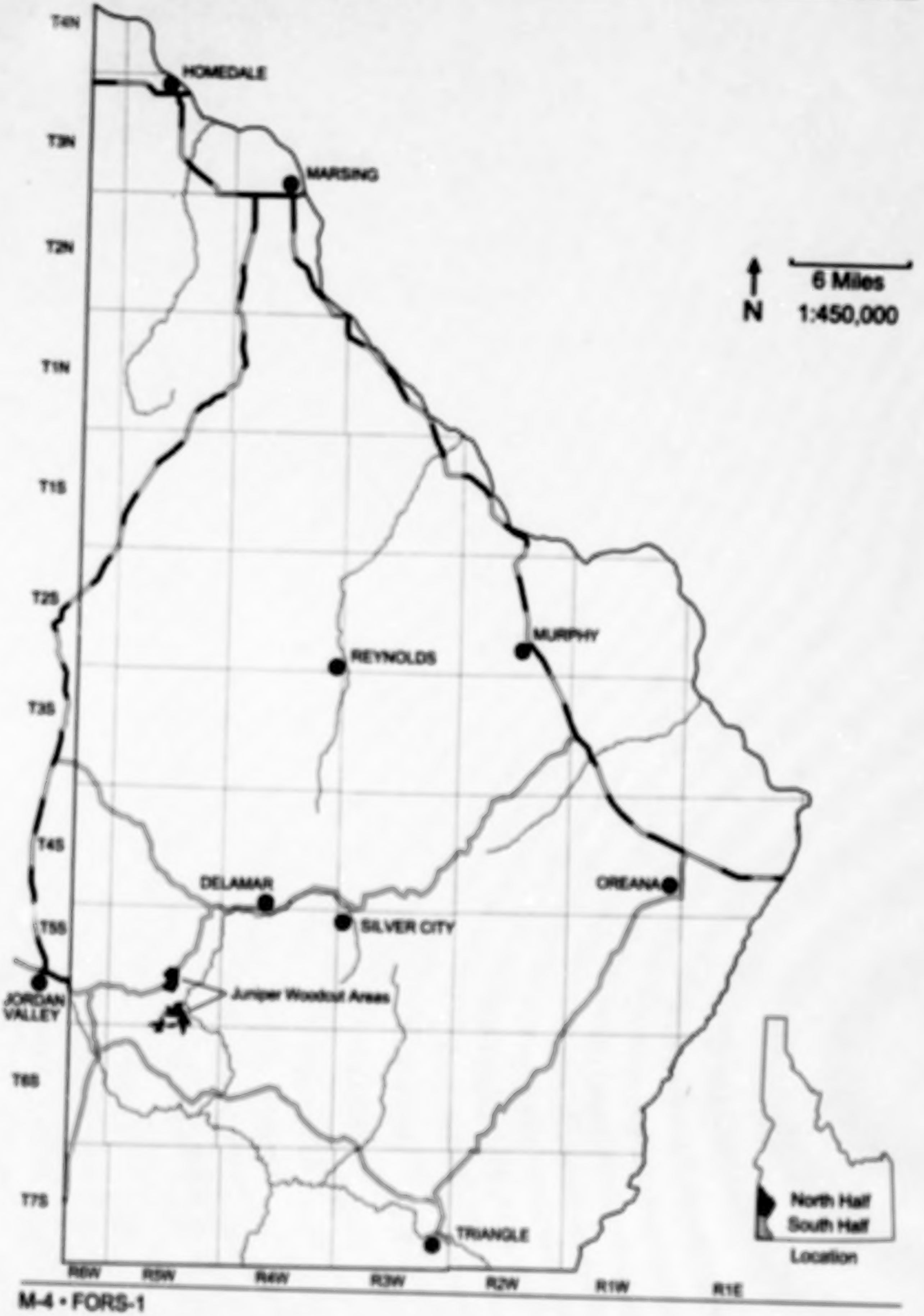
142

Map RIPN-1 Pastures With Unsatisfactory Riparian or Fish Habitat Condition



▨ Unsatisfactory

0501 Allotment Boundary and Number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T6S
T7S
HOMEDALE
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REYNOLDS
MURPHY
DELAMAR
SILVER CITY
OREANA
JORDAN VALLEY
Juniper Woodcut Areas
TRIANGLE
N
6 Miles
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North Half
South Half
Location
R6W
R5W
R4W
R3W
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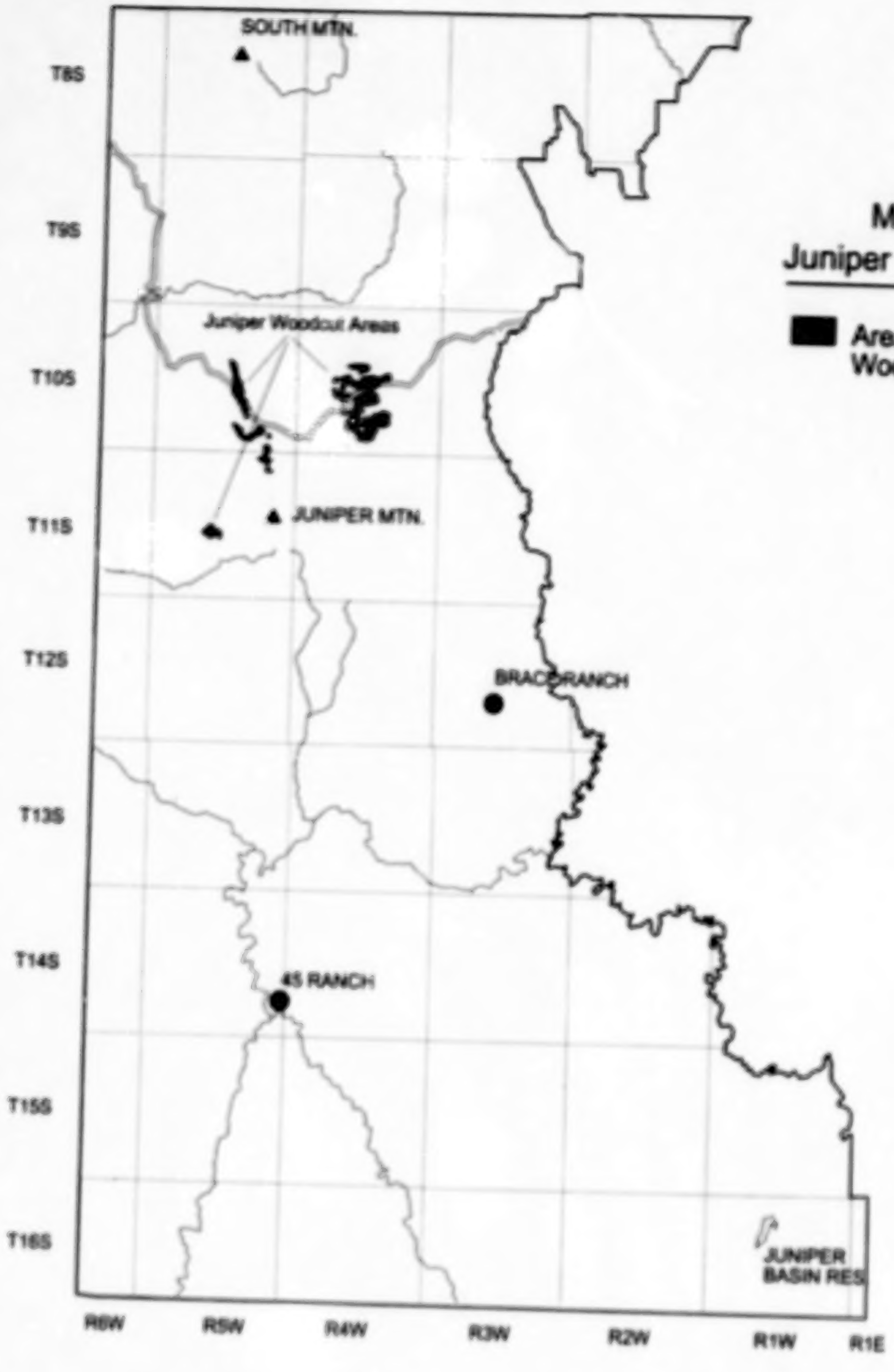
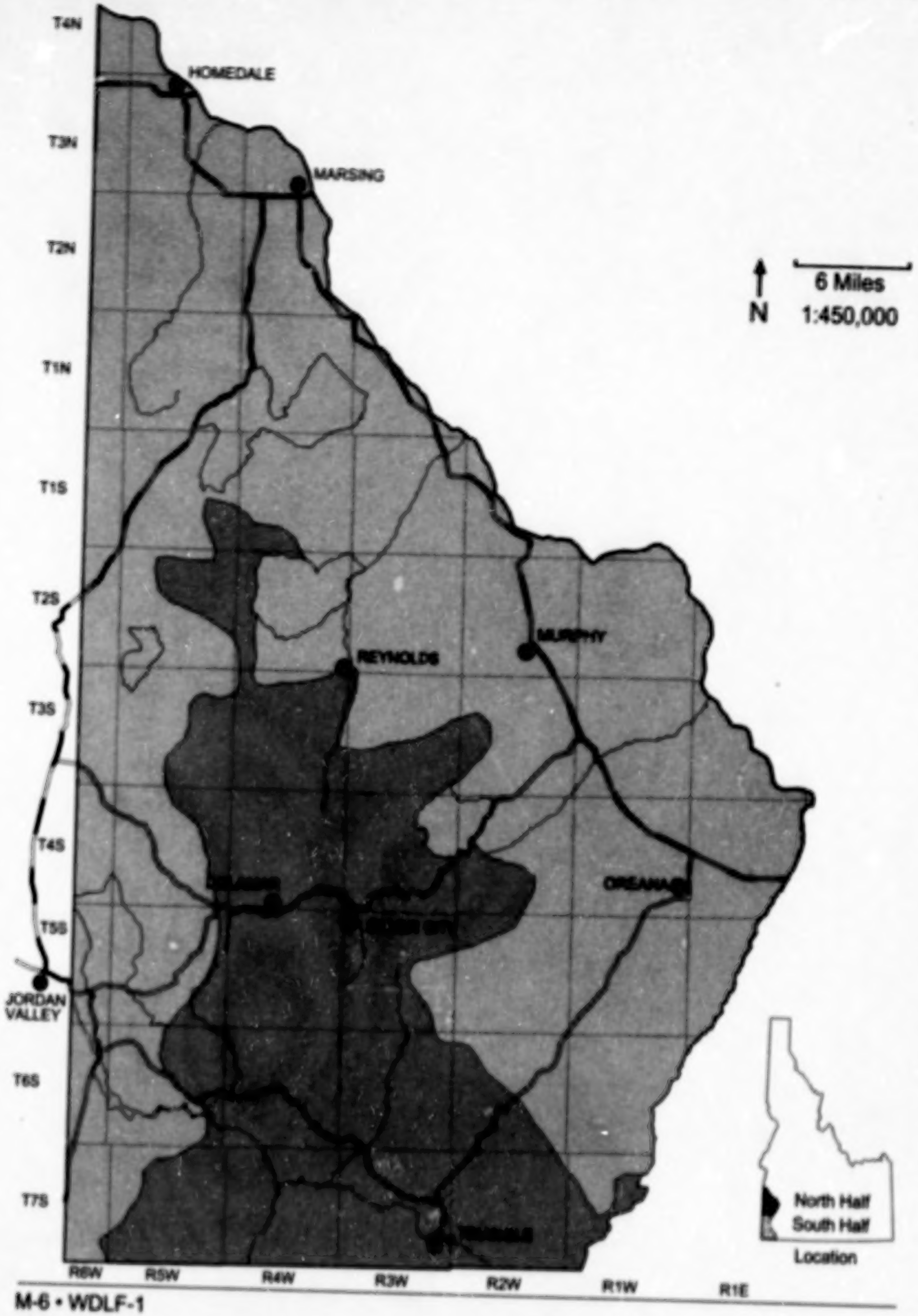
R1W
R1E



Map FORS-1
Juniper Woodcut Areas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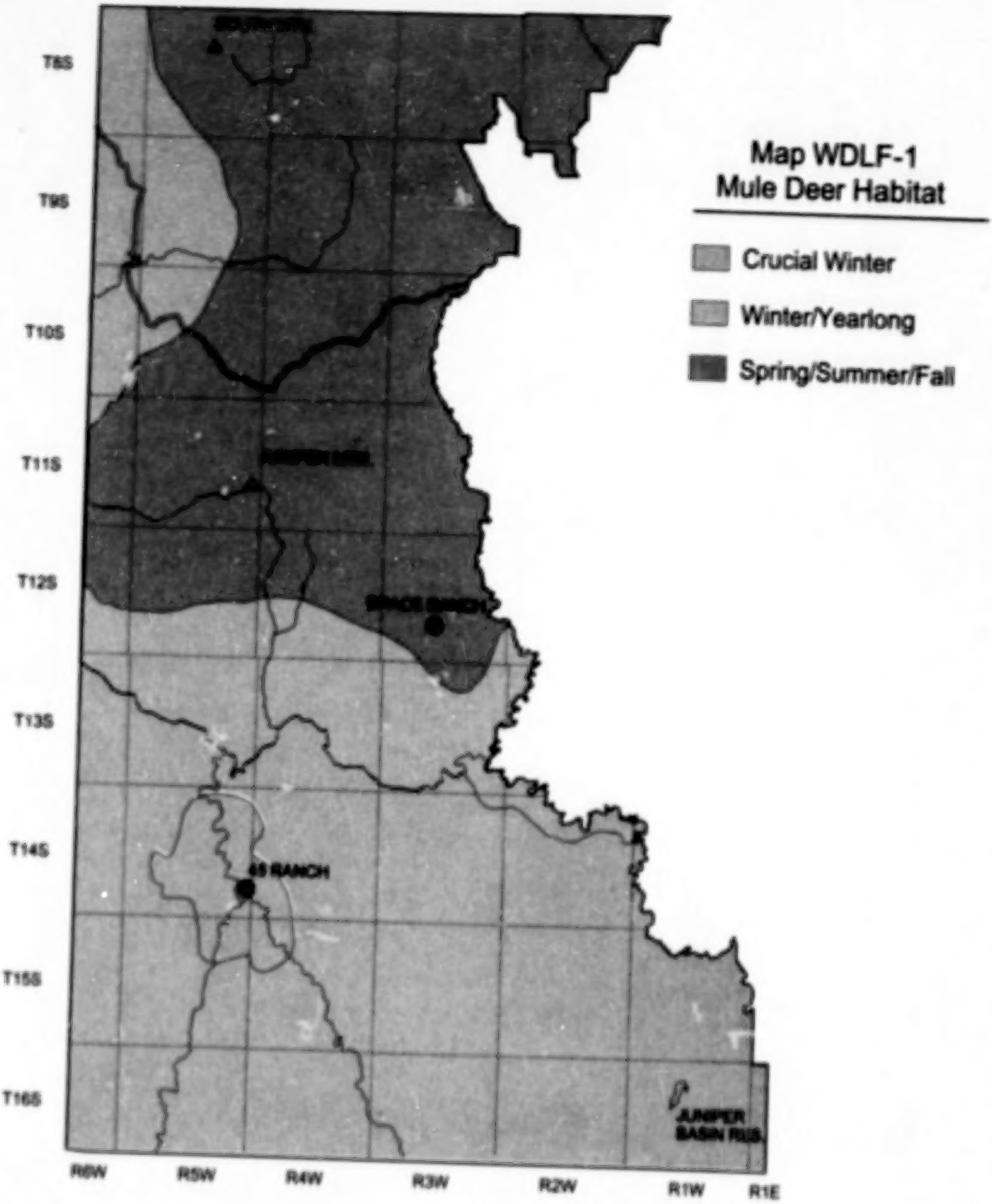
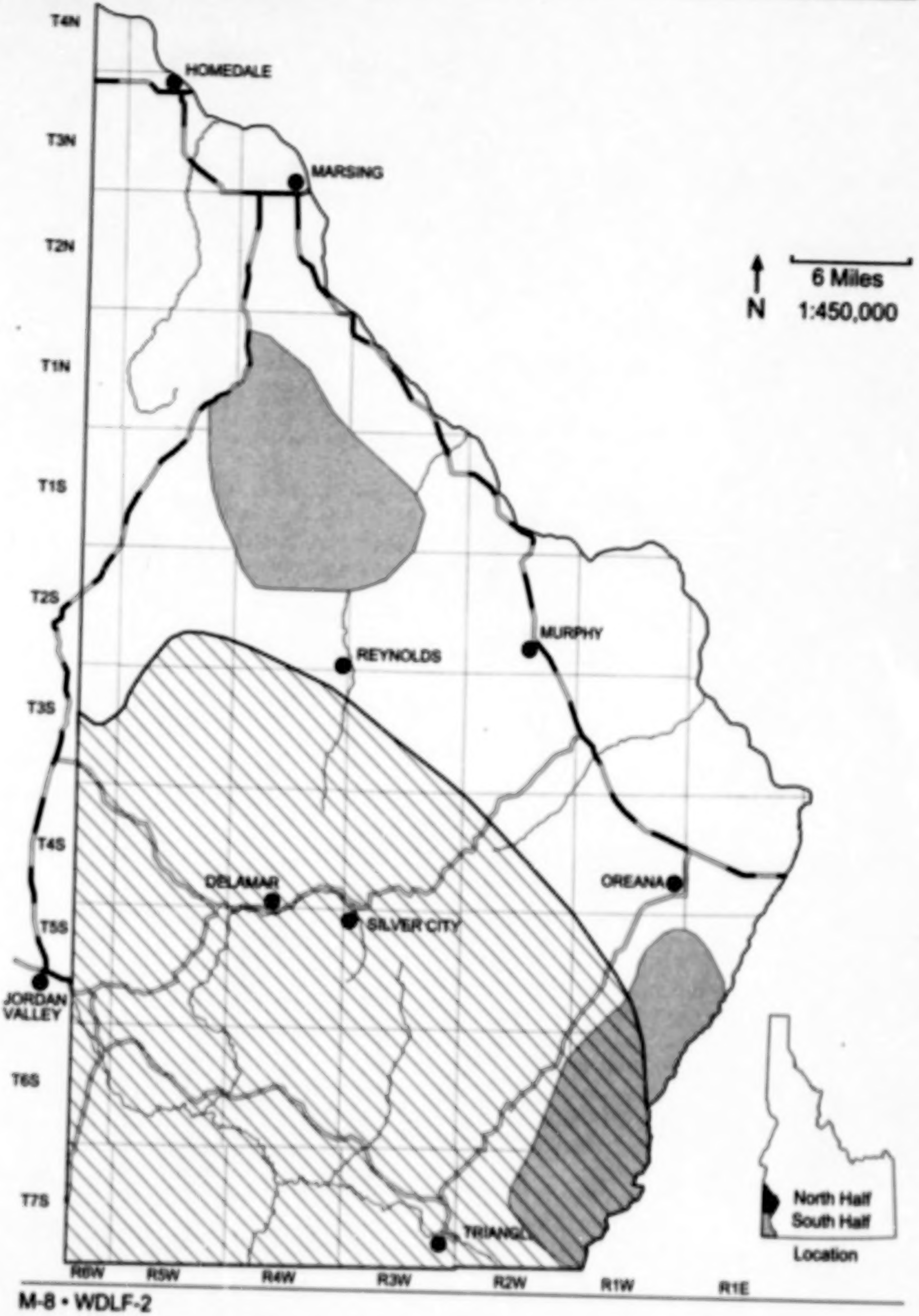
T3N
T2N
T1N
T1S
T2S
T3S
T4S
T5S
T6S
T7S
HOMEDALE
MARSING
REYNOLDS
MURPHY
OREANA
JORDAN VALLEY
N
6 Miles
1:450,000
R6W
R5W
R4W
R3W
R2W
R1W
R1E
North Half
South Half
Location

146



Map WDLF-1
Mule Deer Habitat

147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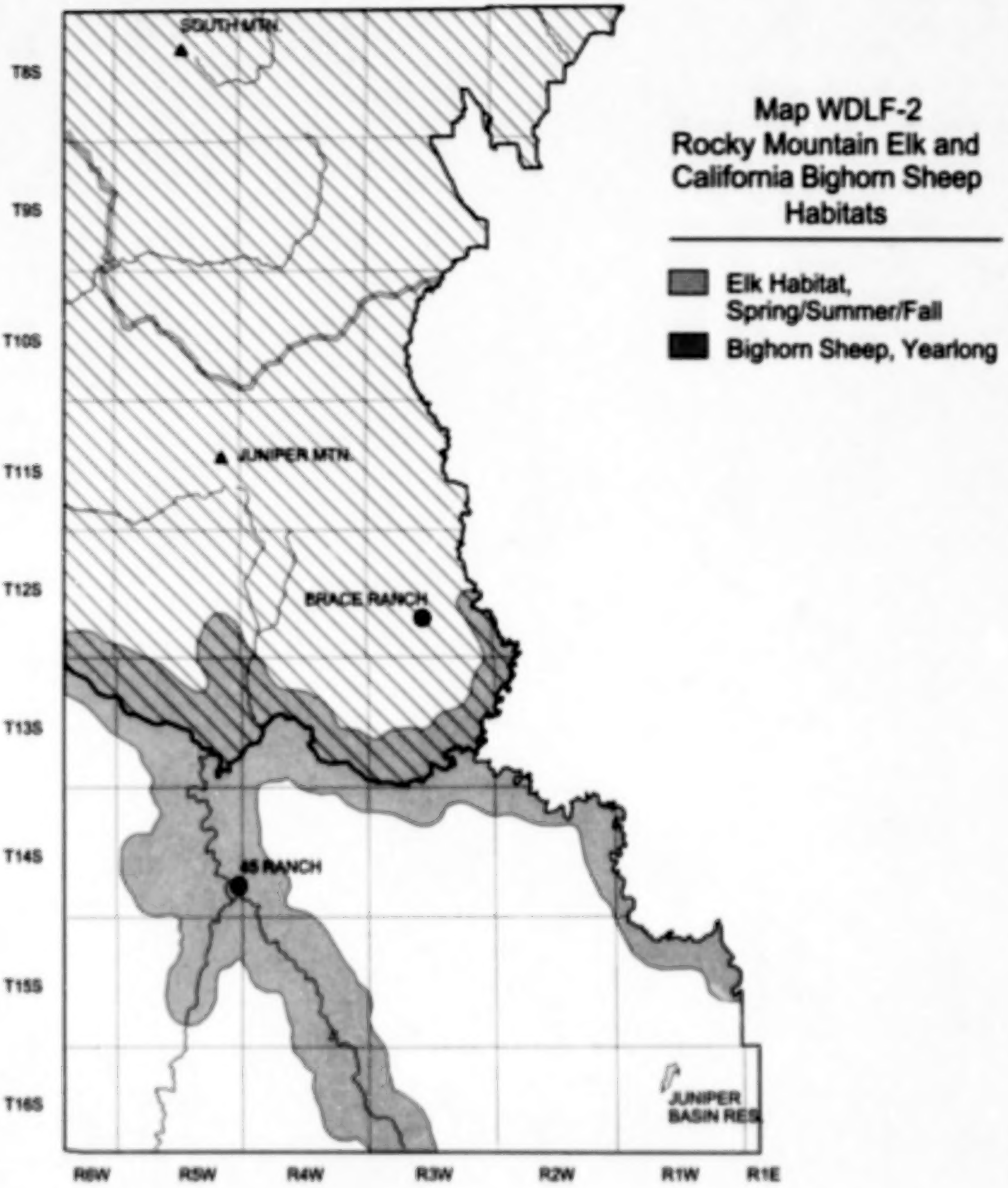
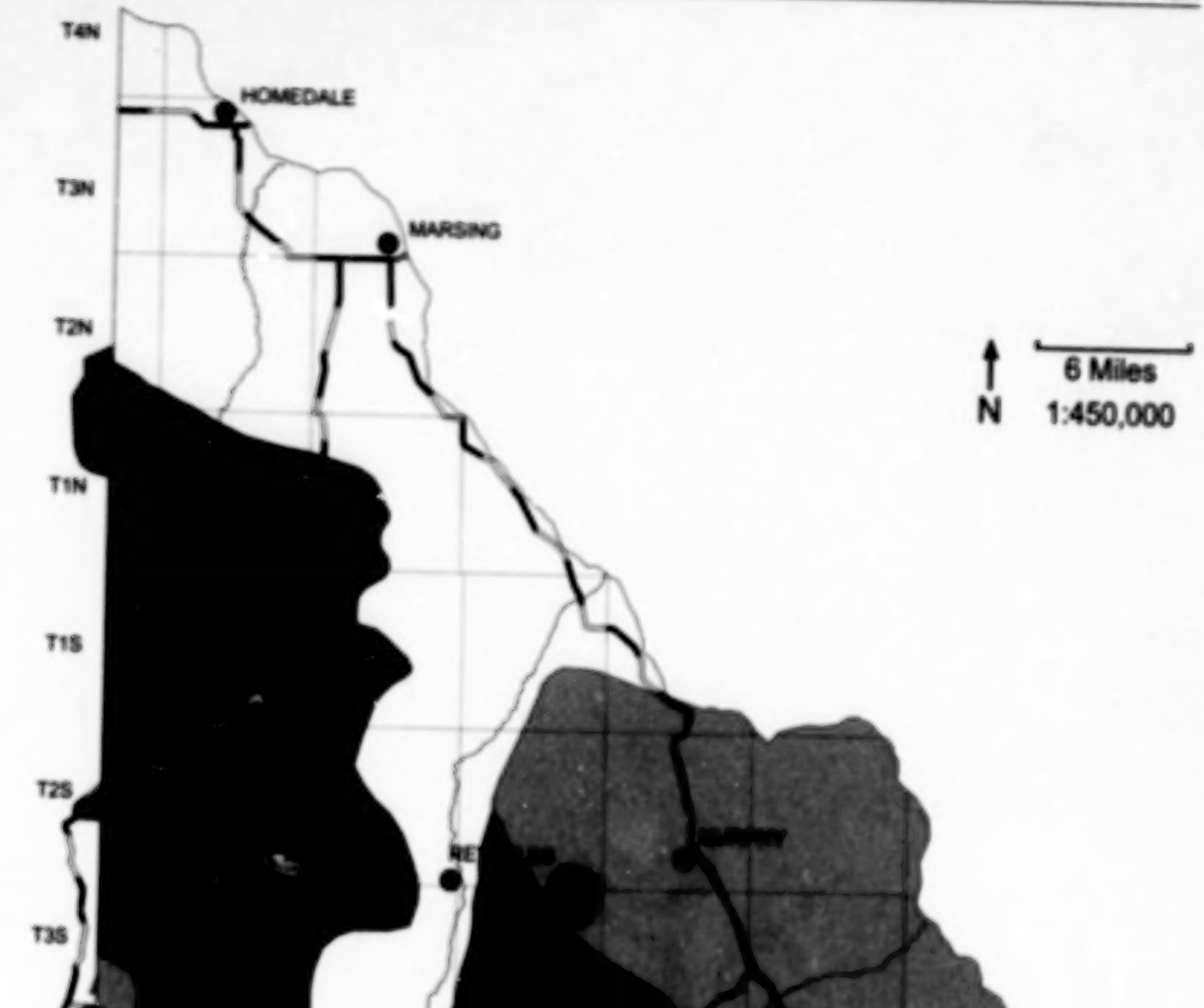
T5S
T6S
T7S
HOMEDALE
MARSING
REYNOLDS
MURPHY
DELAMAR
SILVER CITY
OREANA
JORDAN VALLEY
TRIANGLE
6 Miles
N
1:450,000
North Half
South Half
Location
R6W
R5W
R4W
R3W
R2W
R1W
R1E

148



Map WDLF-2
Rocky Mountain Elk and California Bighorn Sheep Habitats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SILVER CITY
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North Half
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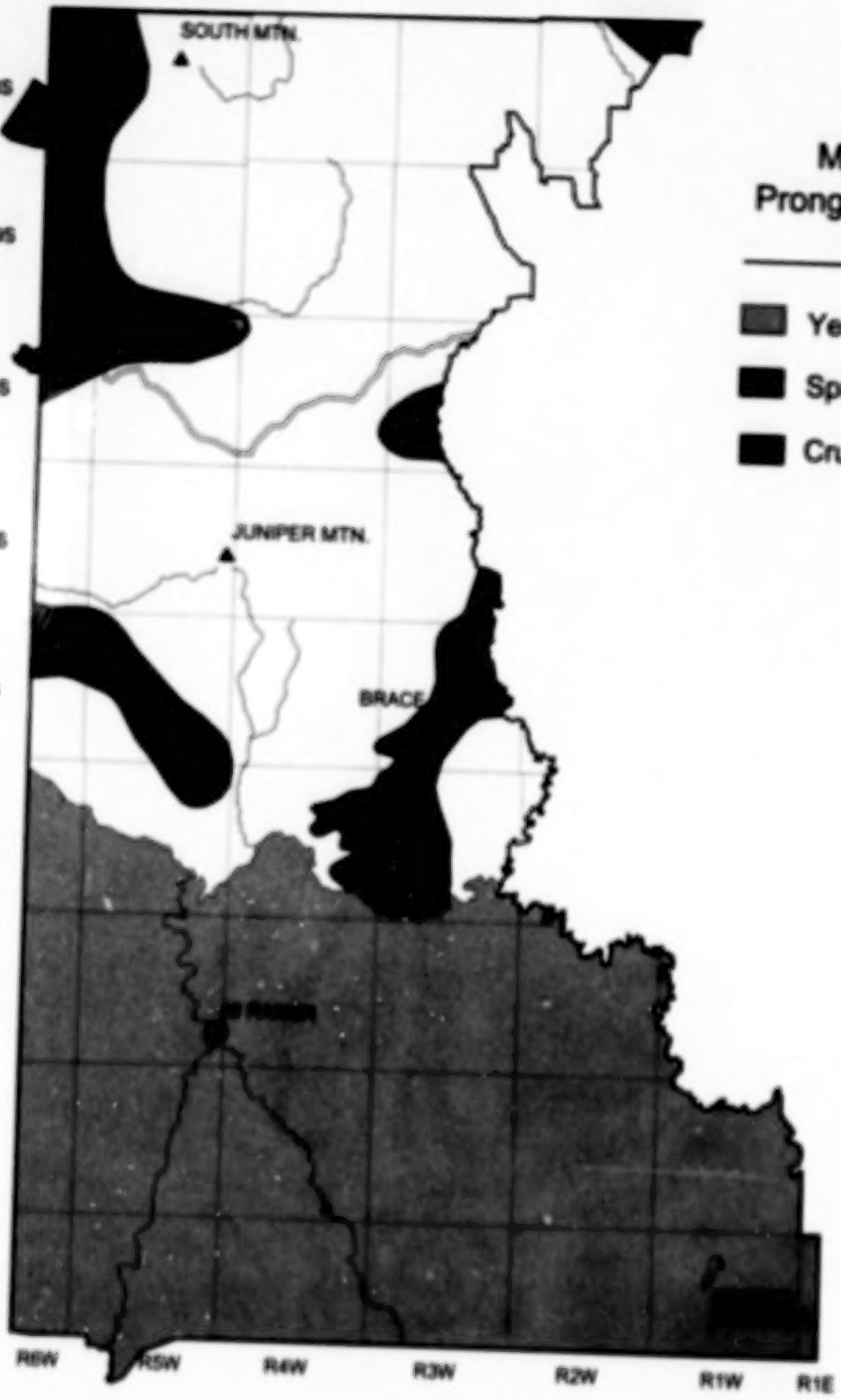
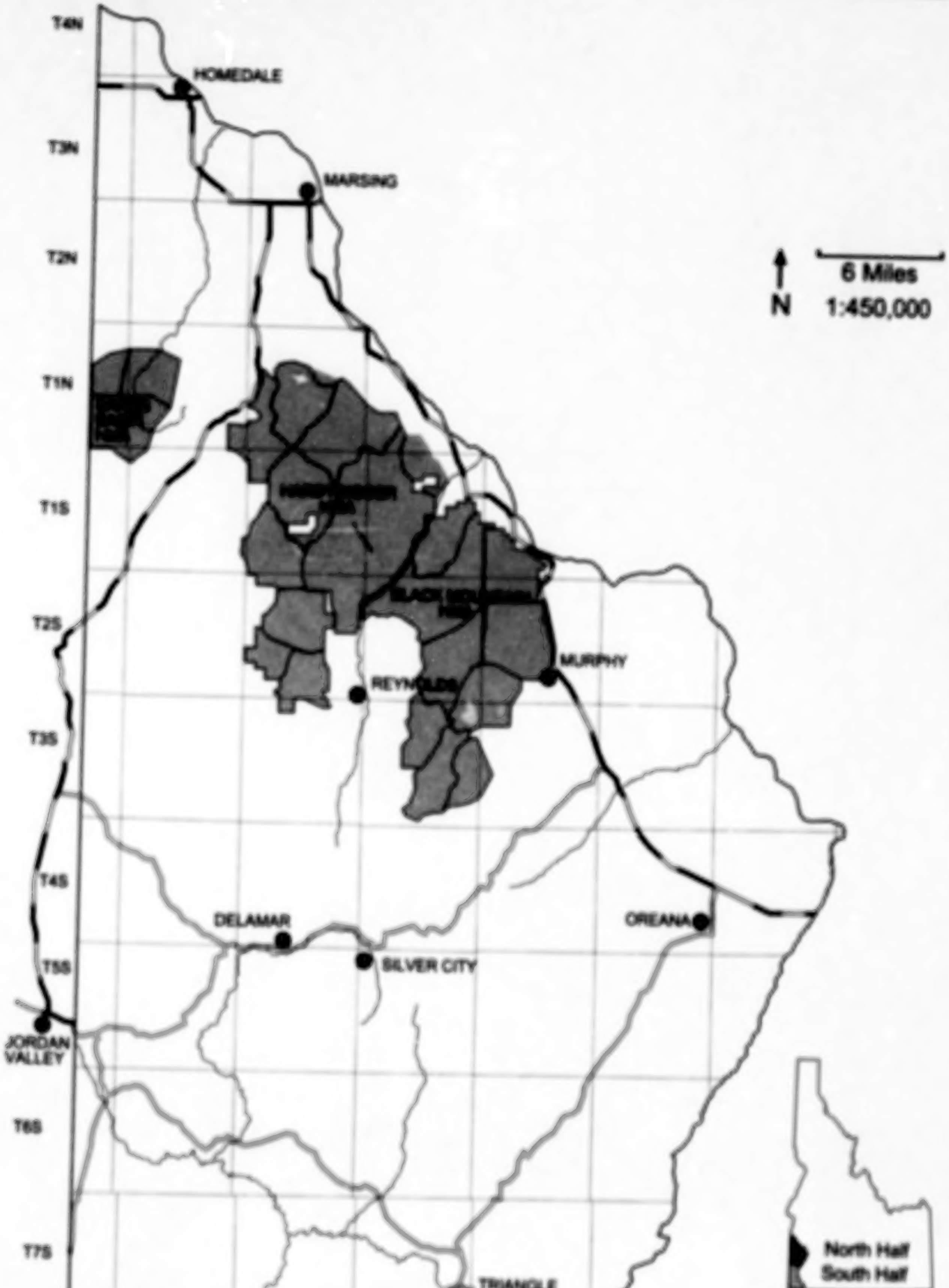


Map WDLF-3
Pronghorn Antelope Habitat

- ▨ Yearlong
- ■ Spring/Summer/Fall
- ■ Crucial Winter Range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SILVER CITY
OREANA
JORDAN VALLEY
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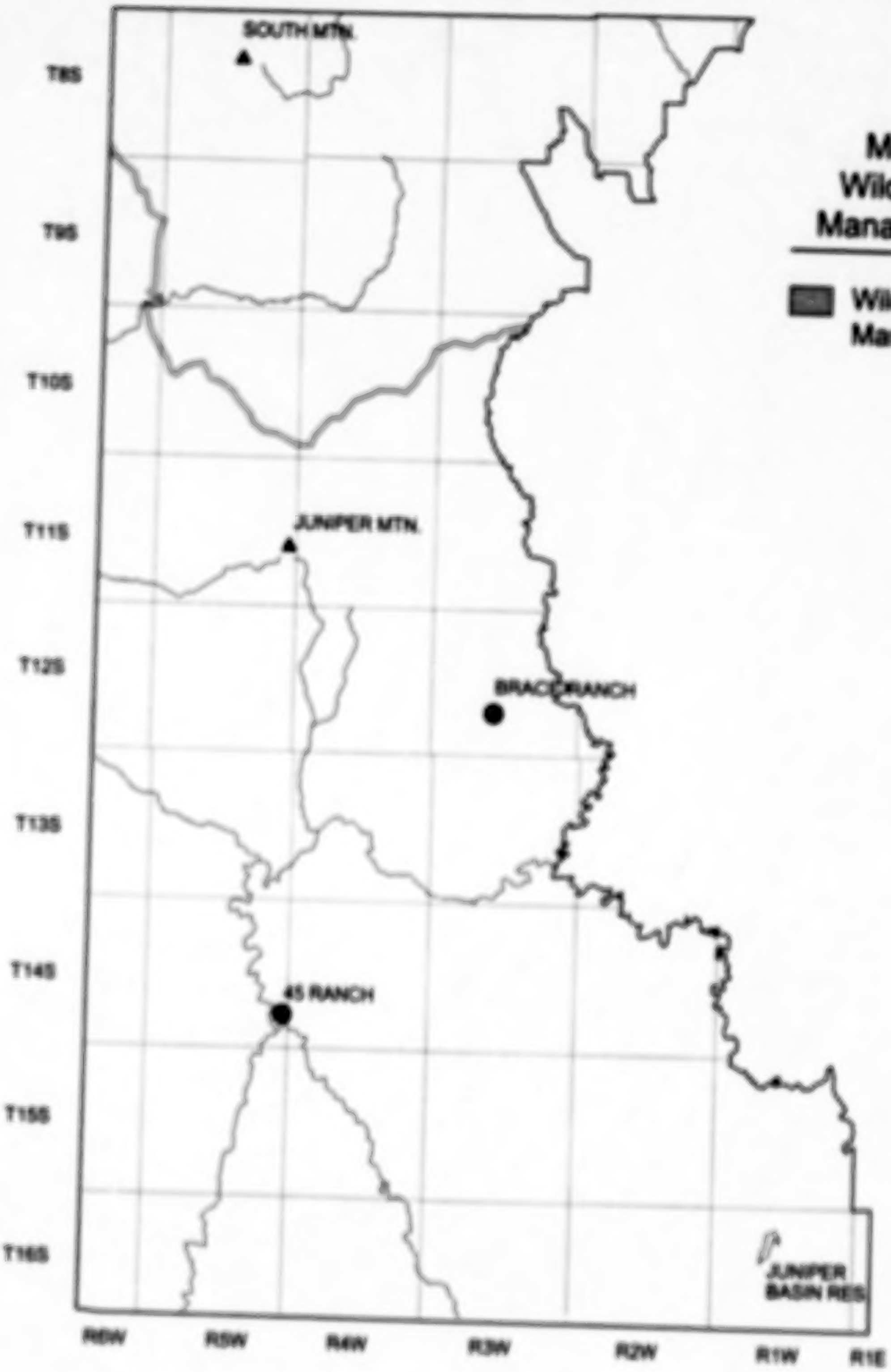
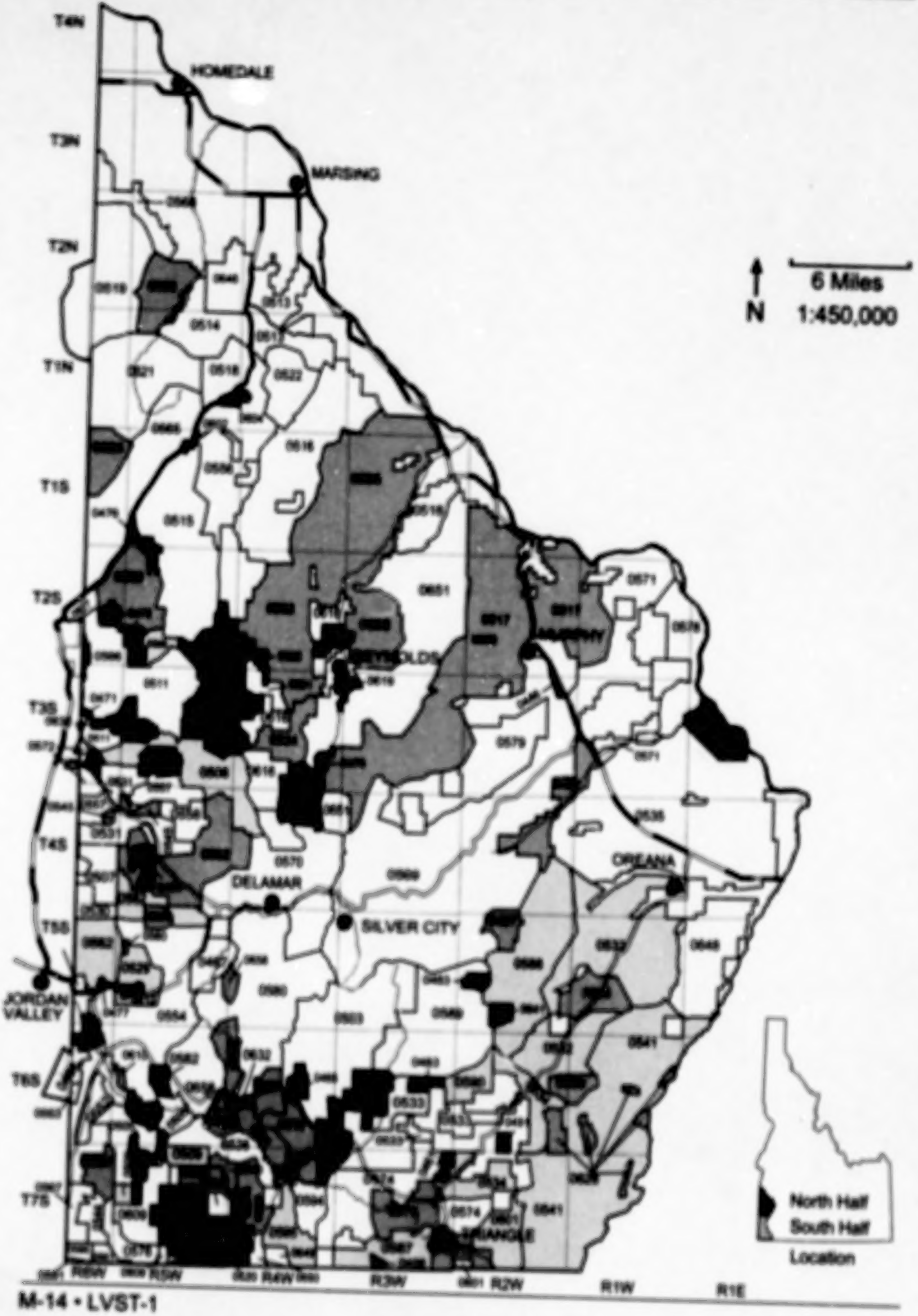


Map WHRS-1
Wild Horse Herd Management Areas

▨ Wild Horse Herd Management Area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REYNOLDS
MURPHY
OREANA
DELAMAR
SILVER CITY
JORDAN VALLEY
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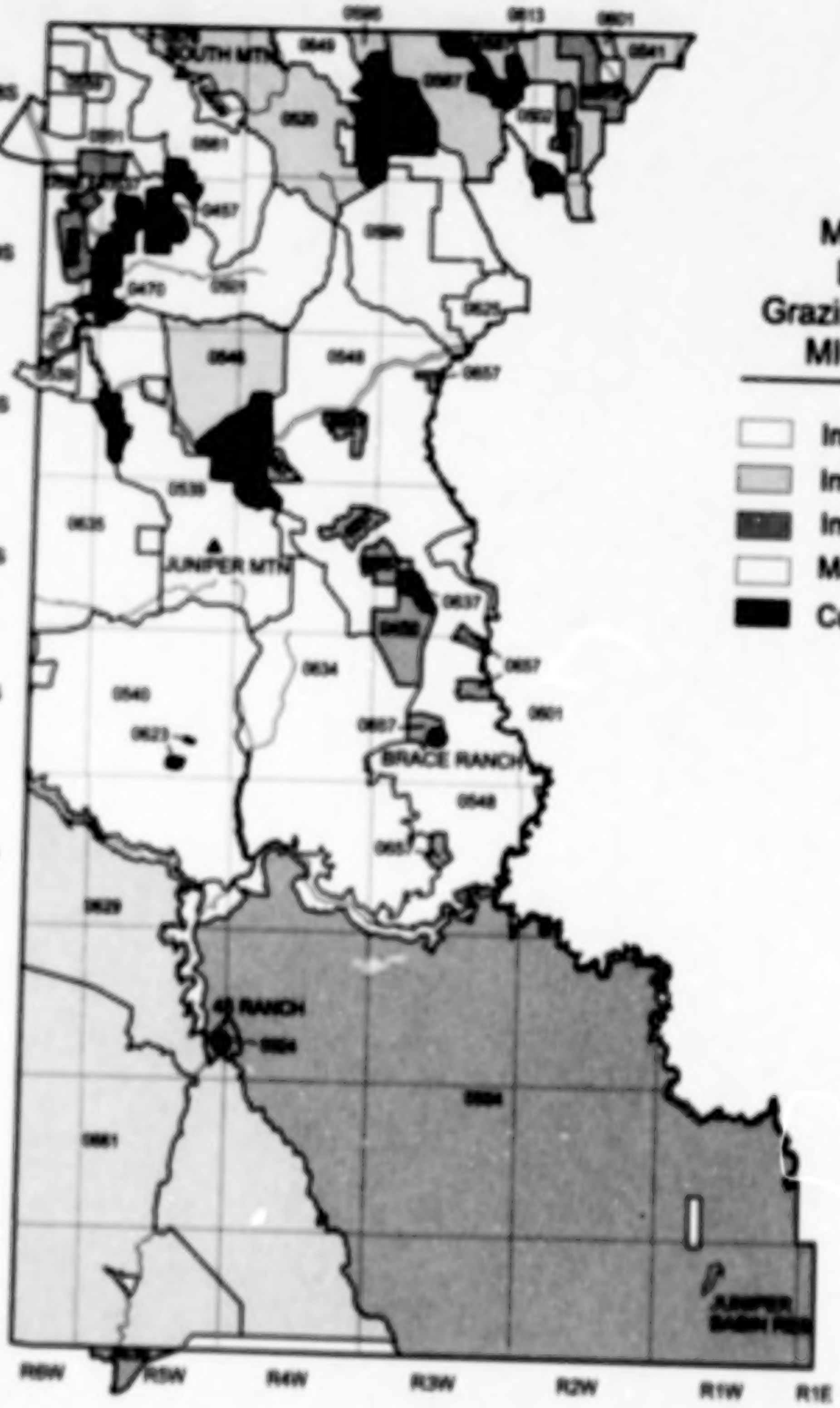
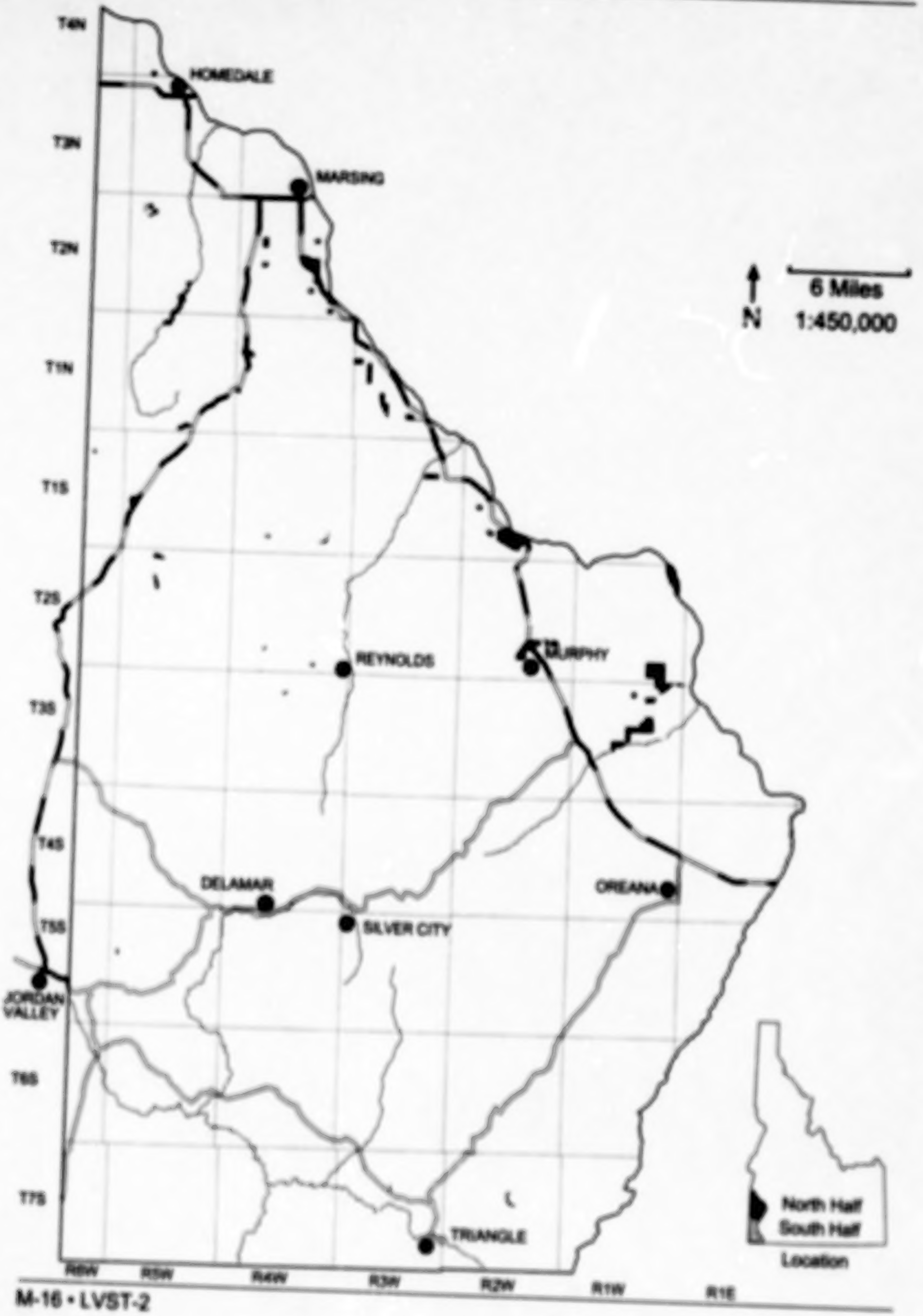
South Half
Location

134



Map LVST-1
Livestock Grazing Allotments MIC Category

North Half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MURPHY
DELAMAR
SILVER CITY
OREANA
JORDAN VALLEY
TRIANGLE
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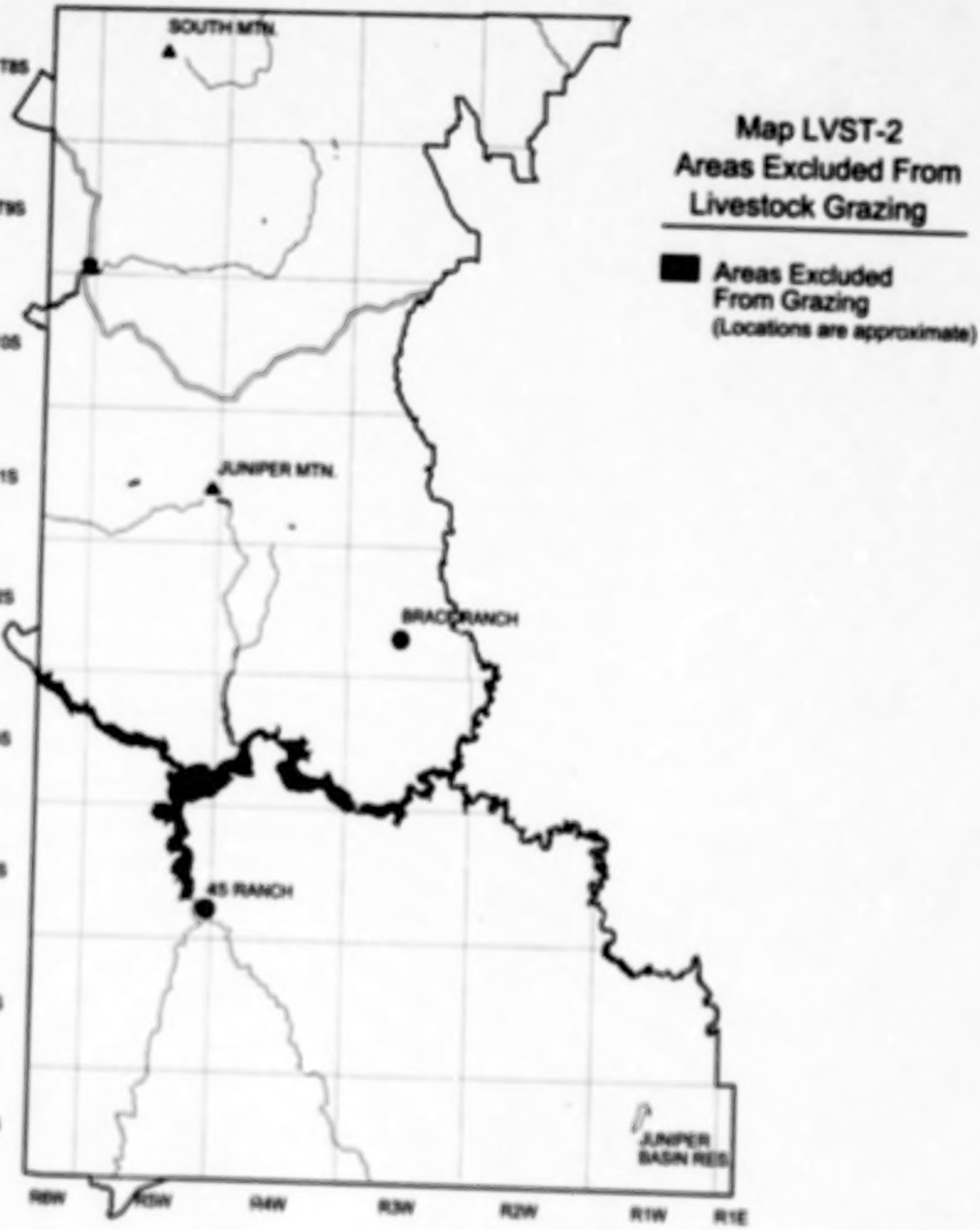
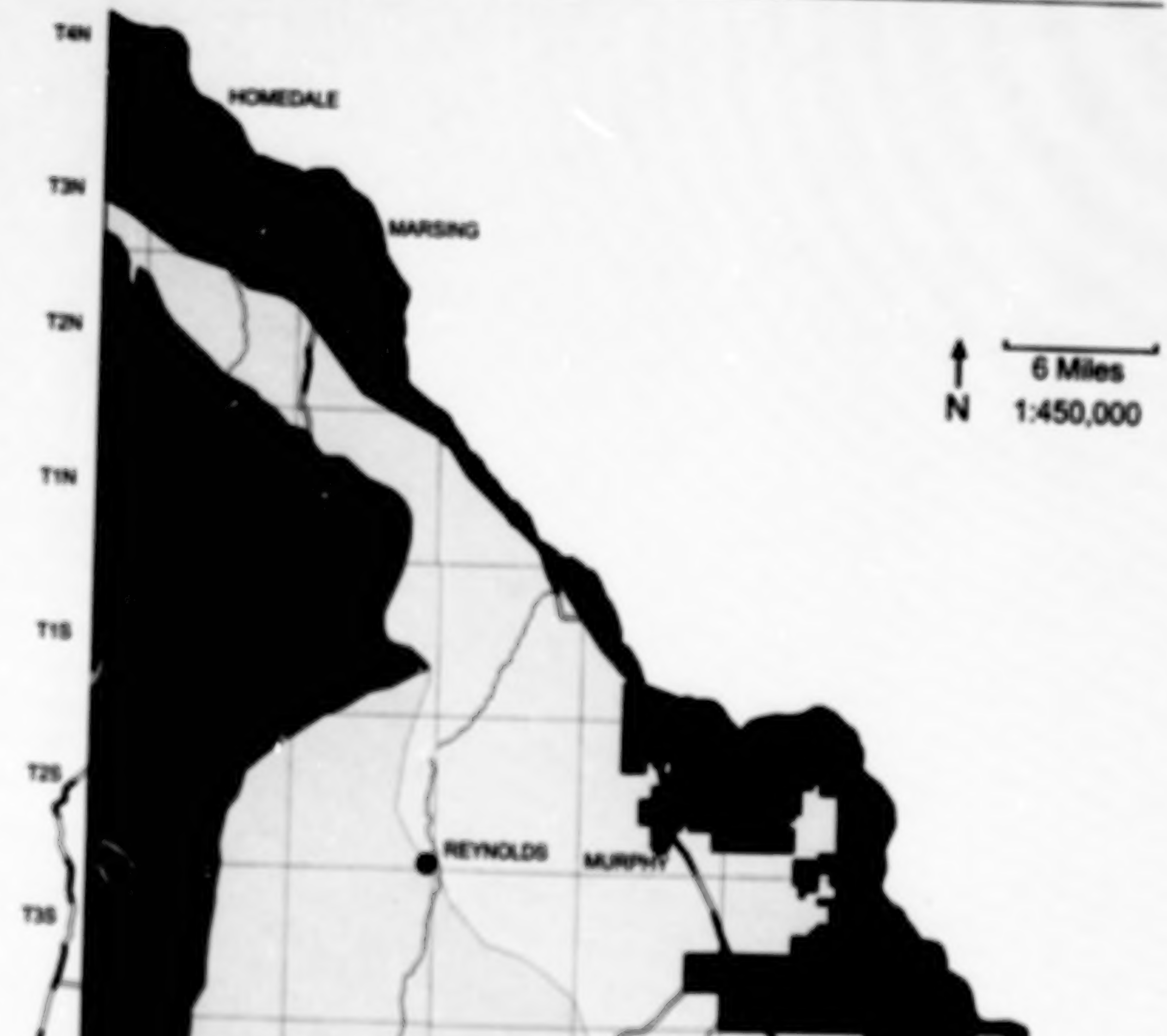


Map LVST-2
Areas Excluded From Livestock Grazing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T6S
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HOMEDALE
MARSING
REYNOLDS
MURPHY
DELAMAR
SILVER CITY
OREANA
JORDAN VALLEY
TRIANGLE
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6 Miles
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North Half
South Half
Location
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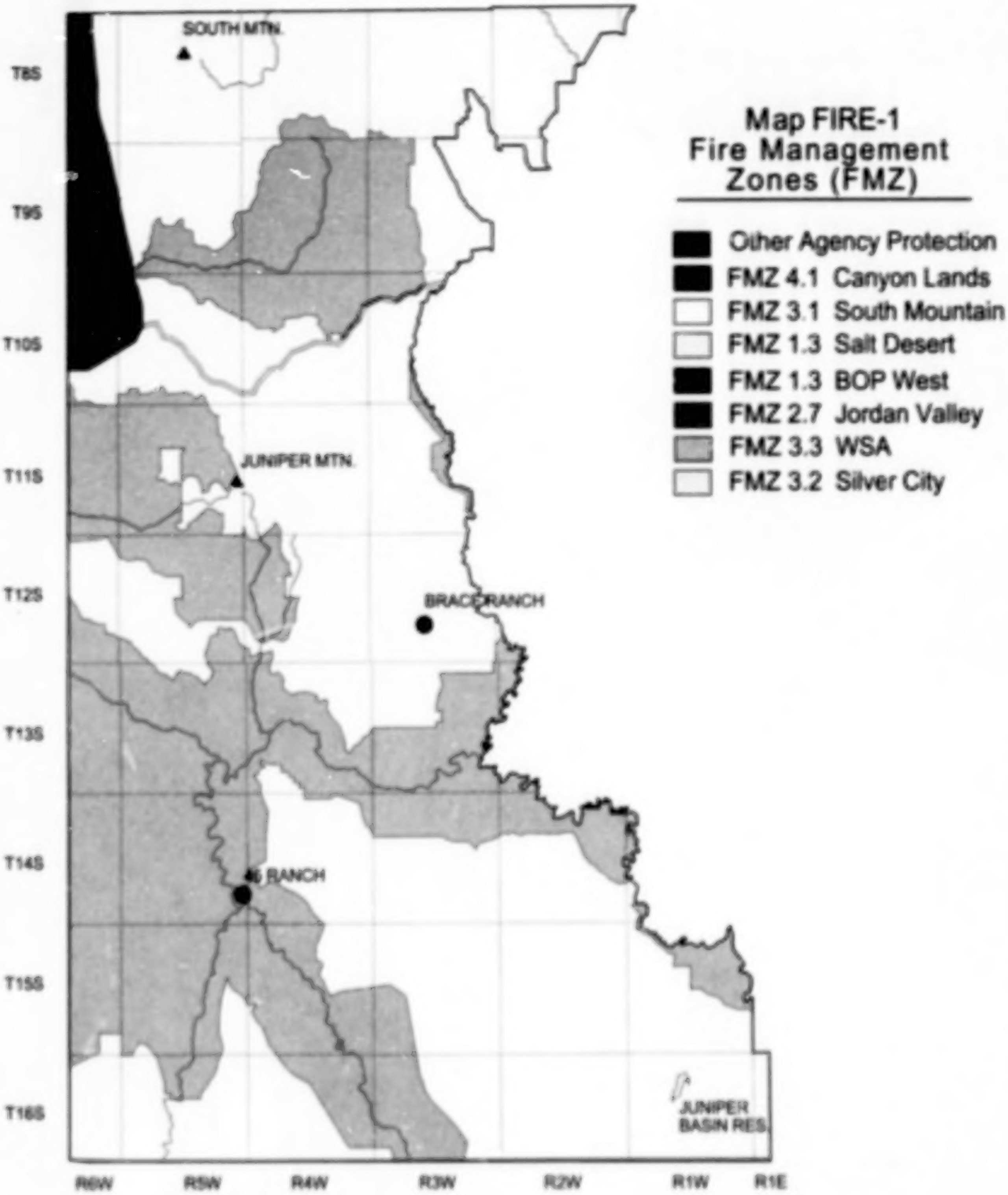
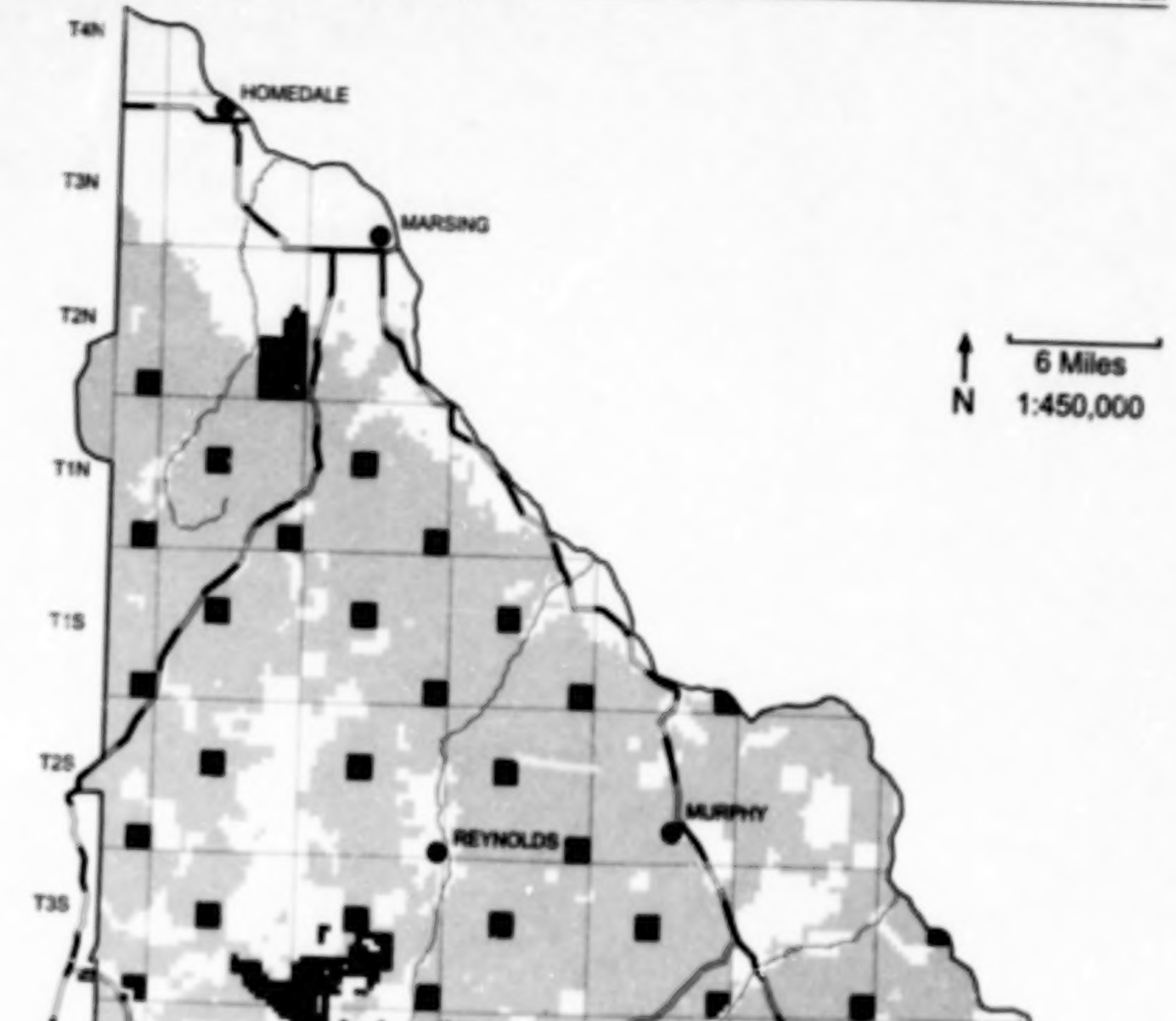
R4W
R3W
R2W
R1W
R1E

M-18 • FIRE-1



Map FIRE-1
Fire Management Zones (FMZ)

159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DELAMAR
SILVER CITY
JORDAN VALLEY
T6S
T7S
TRIANGLE
North Half
South Half
Location
R6W
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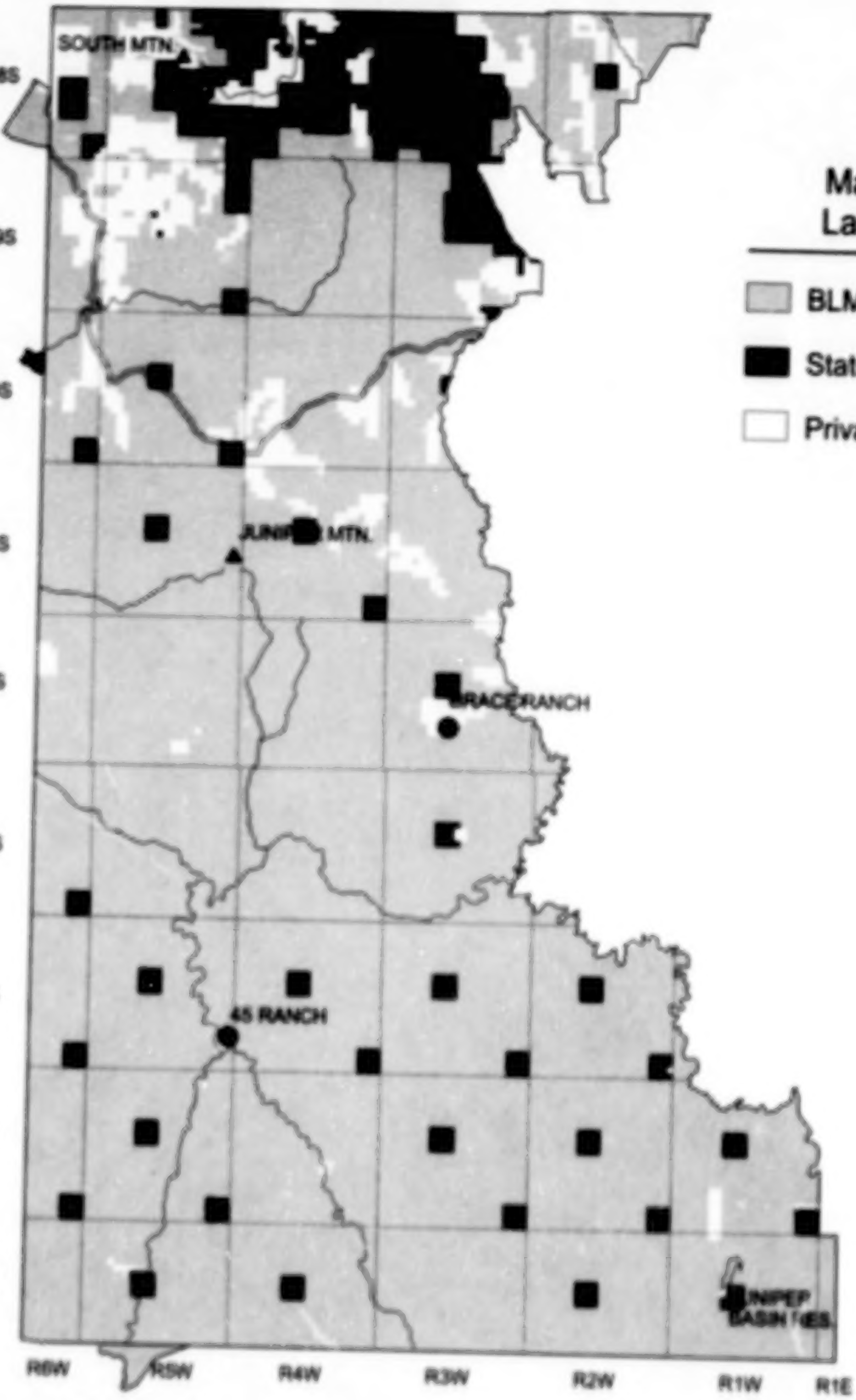
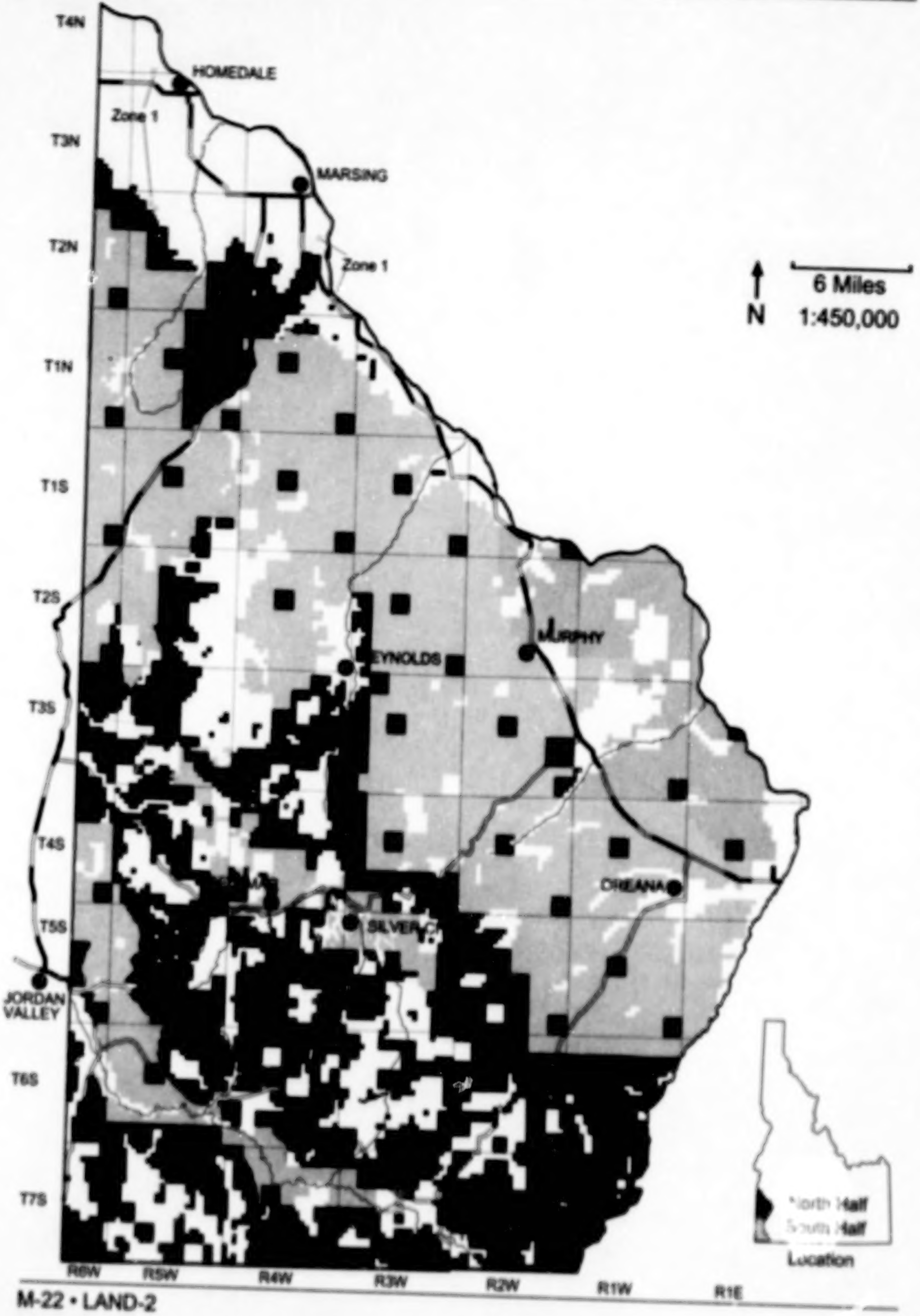
R3W
R2W
R1W
R1E

160



Map Land-1
Land Status

- ▒ BLM Lands
- ■ State Lands
- ☐ Private Lands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T2N
Zone 1
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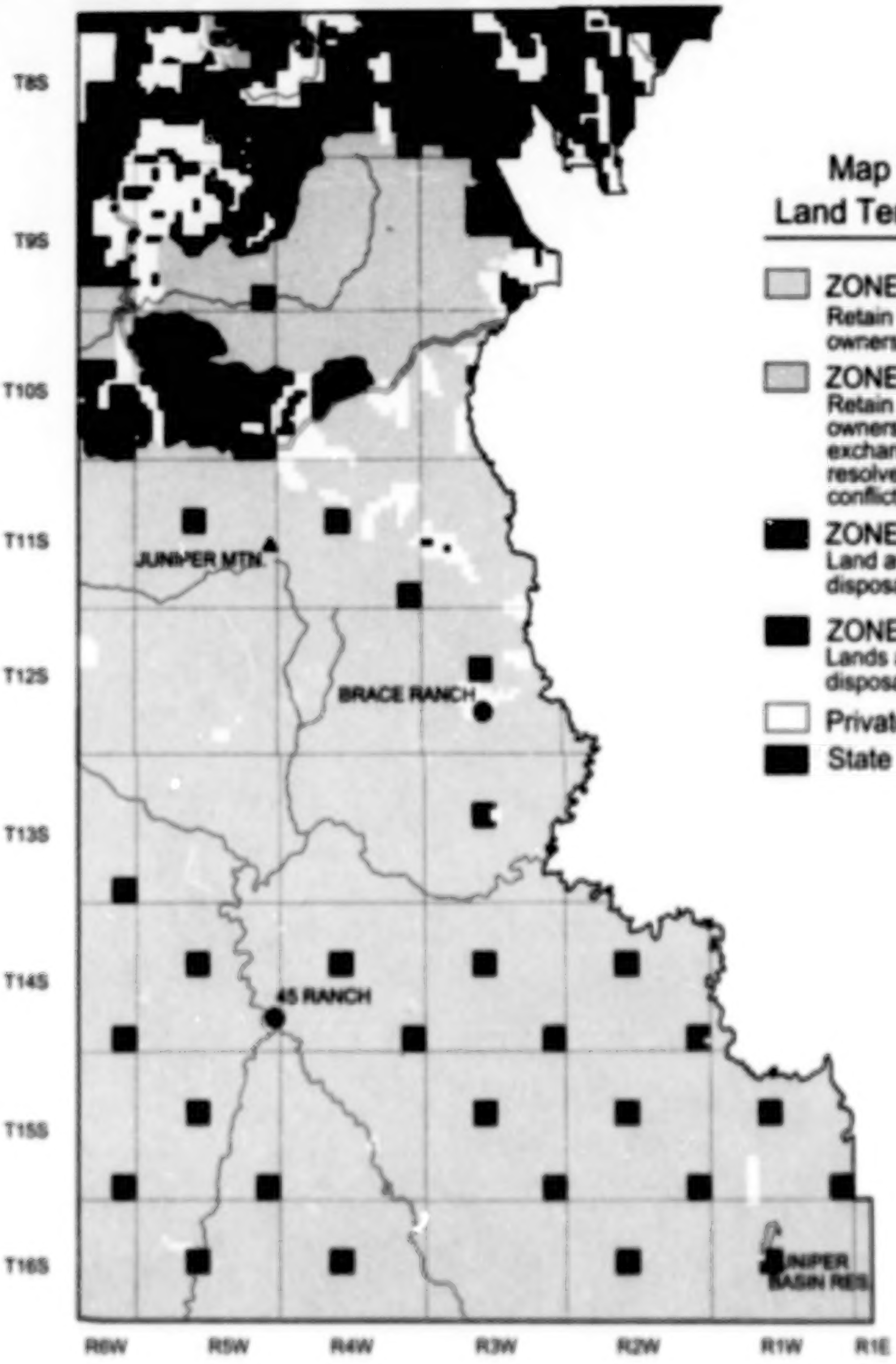
OREANA
T5S
SILVER C
JORDAN VALLEY
T6S
T7S
North Half
South Half
Location
R6W
R5W
R4W
R3W
R2W
R1W
R1E

162



Map LAND-2
Land Tenure Zones

▨ ZONE 1 :
Retain lands in public ownership.

▨ ZONE 2 :
Retain lands in public ownership with exchanges only to resolve land use conflicts.

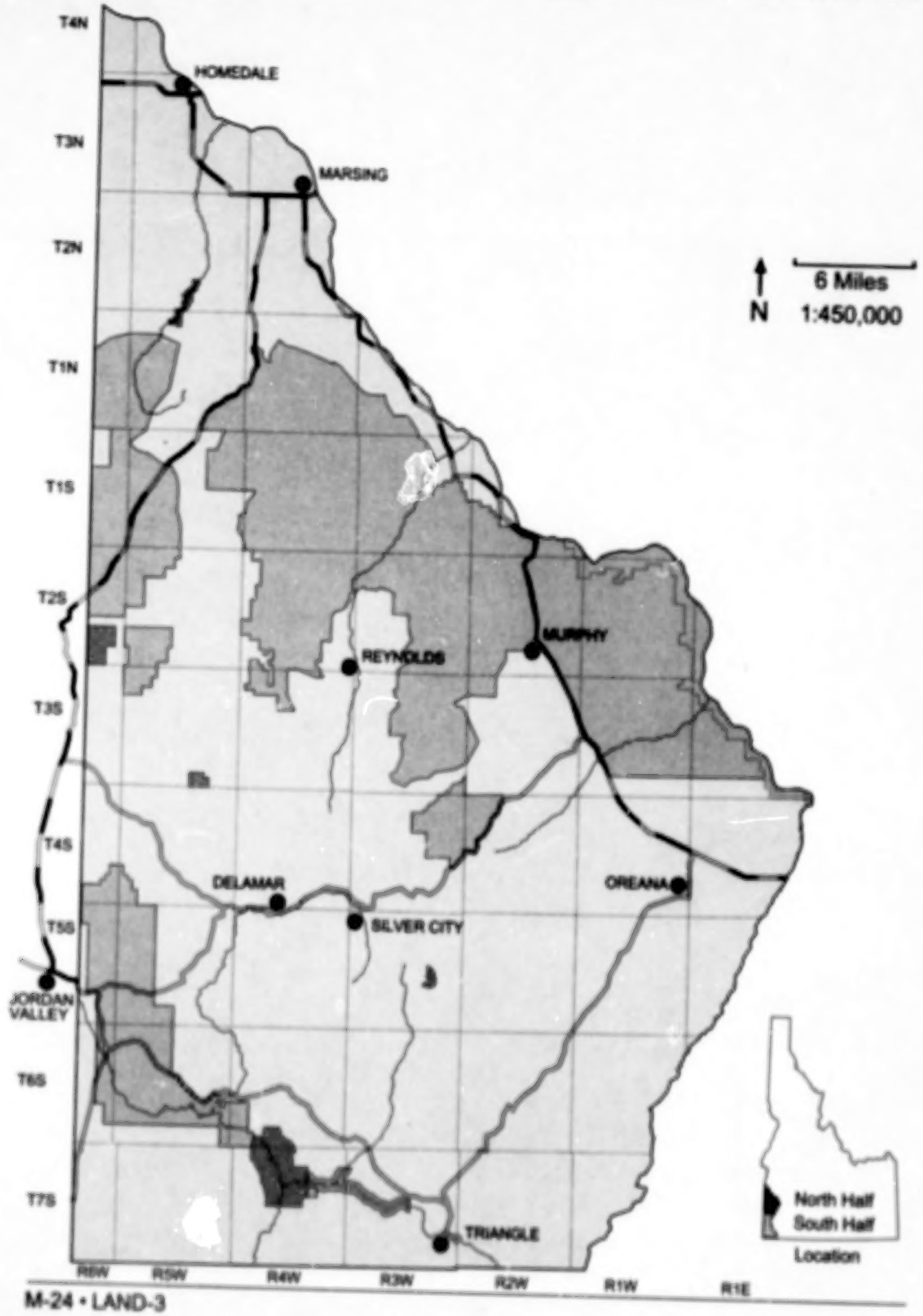
■ ZONE 3 :
Land available for disposal, excluding sale.

■ ZONE 4 :
Lands available for disposal, including sale.

☐ Private Lands

■ State Lands

163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MARSING
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MURPHY
REYNOLDS
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T4S
DELAMAR
OREANA
SILVER CITY
T5S
JORDAN VALLEY
T6S
T7S
North Half
South Half
Location
TRIANGLE
R6W
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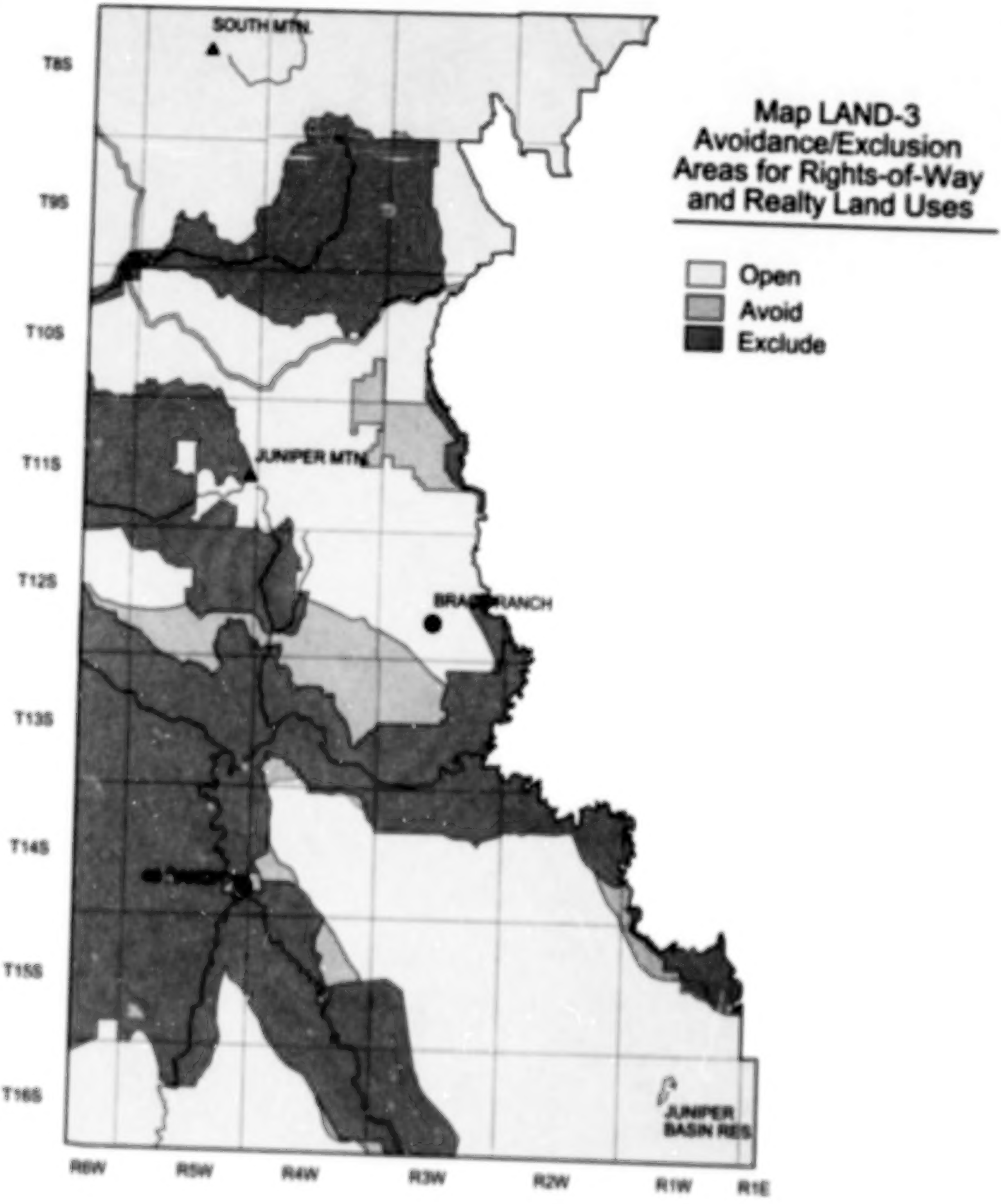
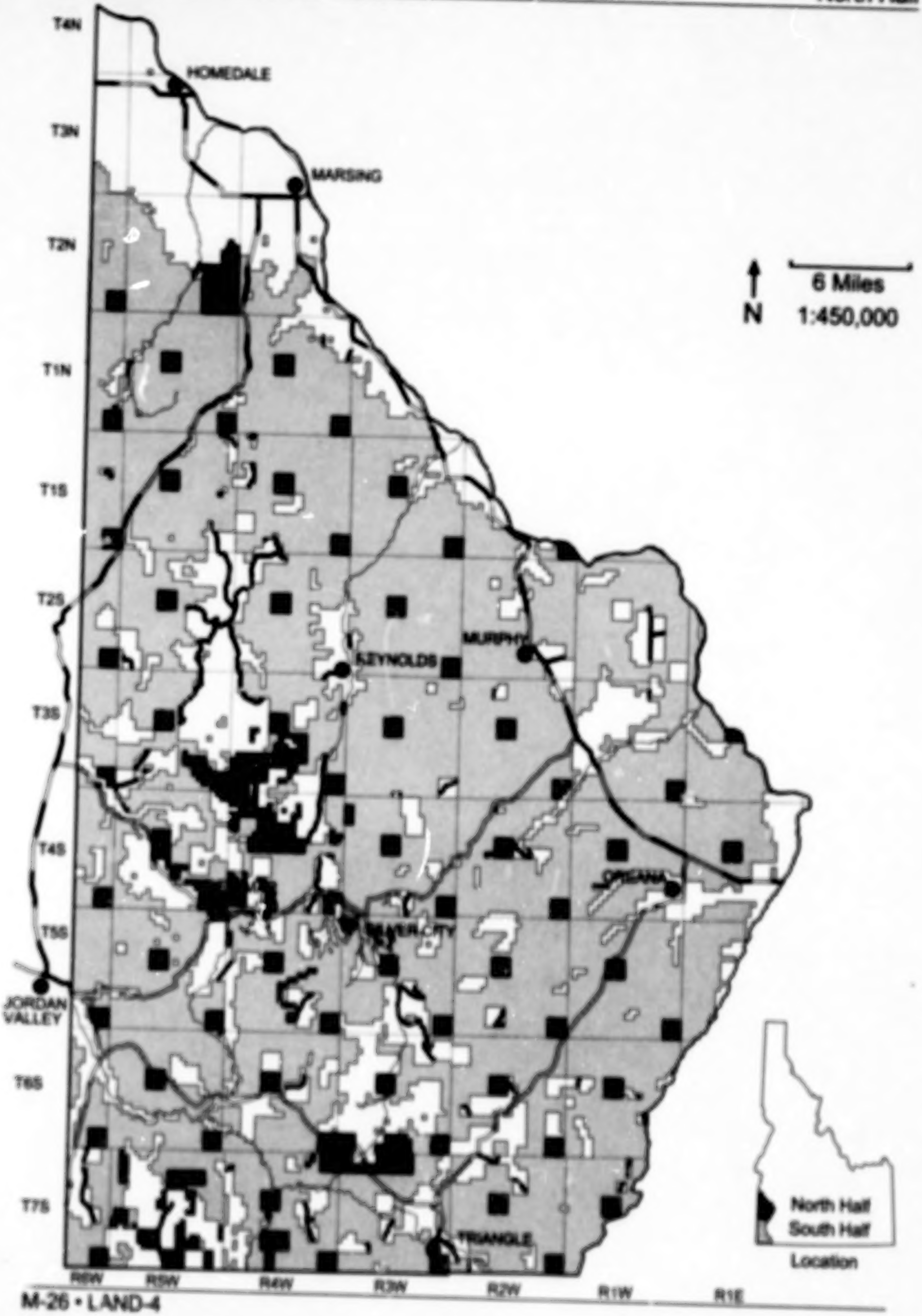
R3W
R2W
R1W
R1E



Map LAND-3 Avoidance/Exclusion Areas for Rights-of-Way and Realty Land Uses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T2S
T3S
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REYNOLDS
MURPHY
OREANA
SILVER CITY
JORDAN VALLEY
TRIANGLE
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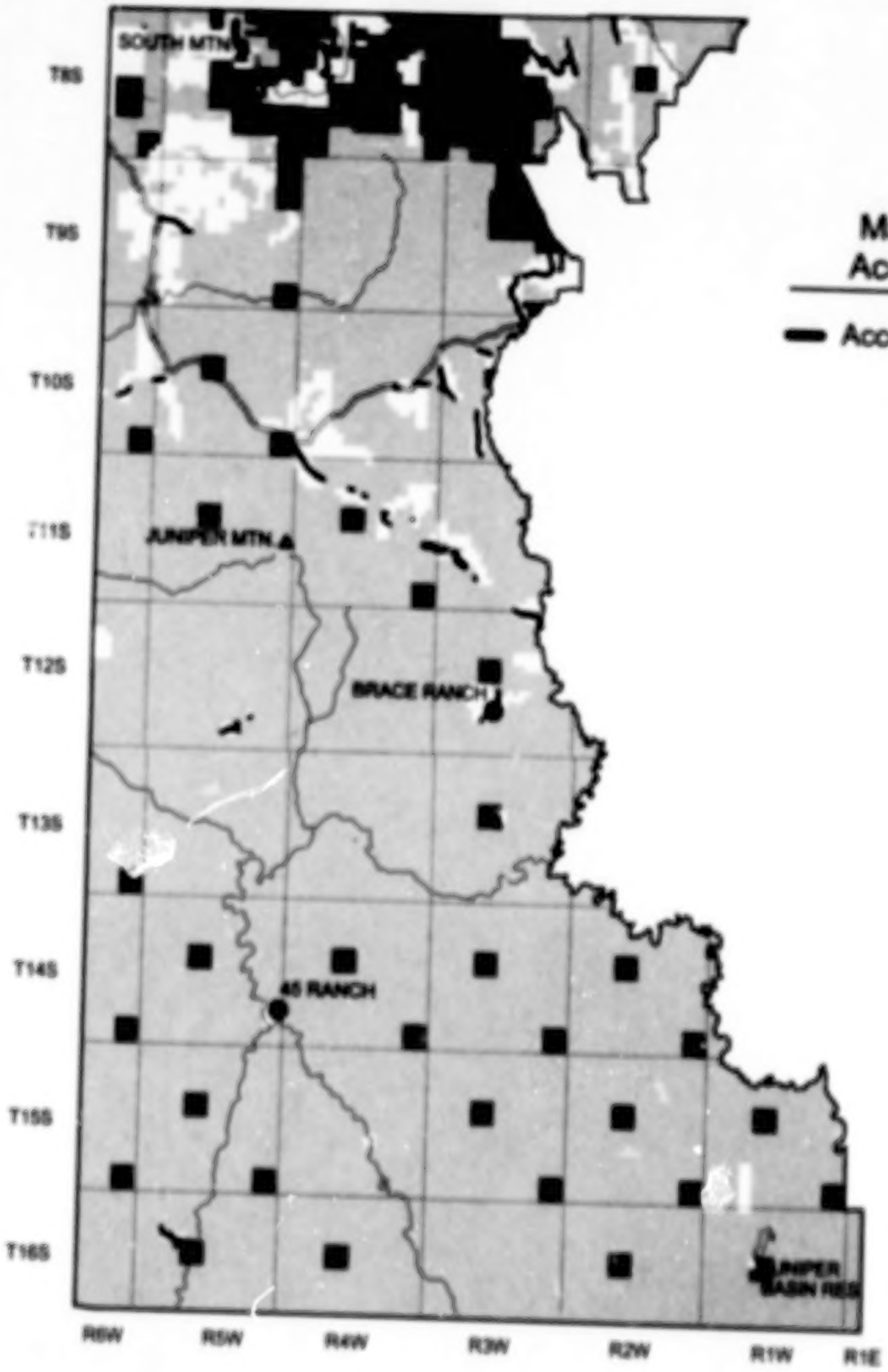
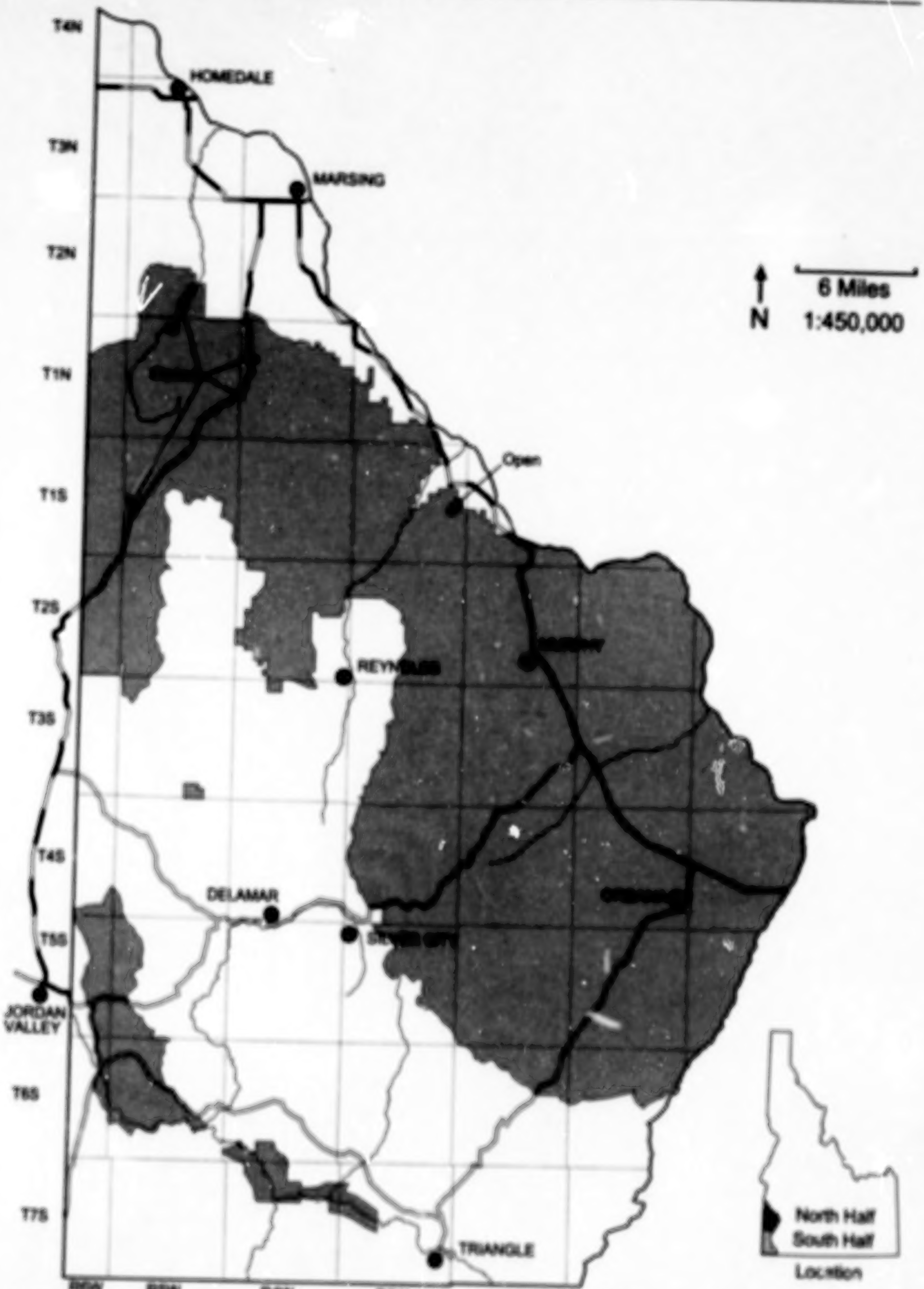


Map LAND-4
Access Needs

▬ Access Needs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T2N
T1N
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T2S
T3S
T4S
T5S
T6S
T7S
HOMEDALE
MARSING
Open
DELAMAR
JORDAN VALLEY
TRIANGLE
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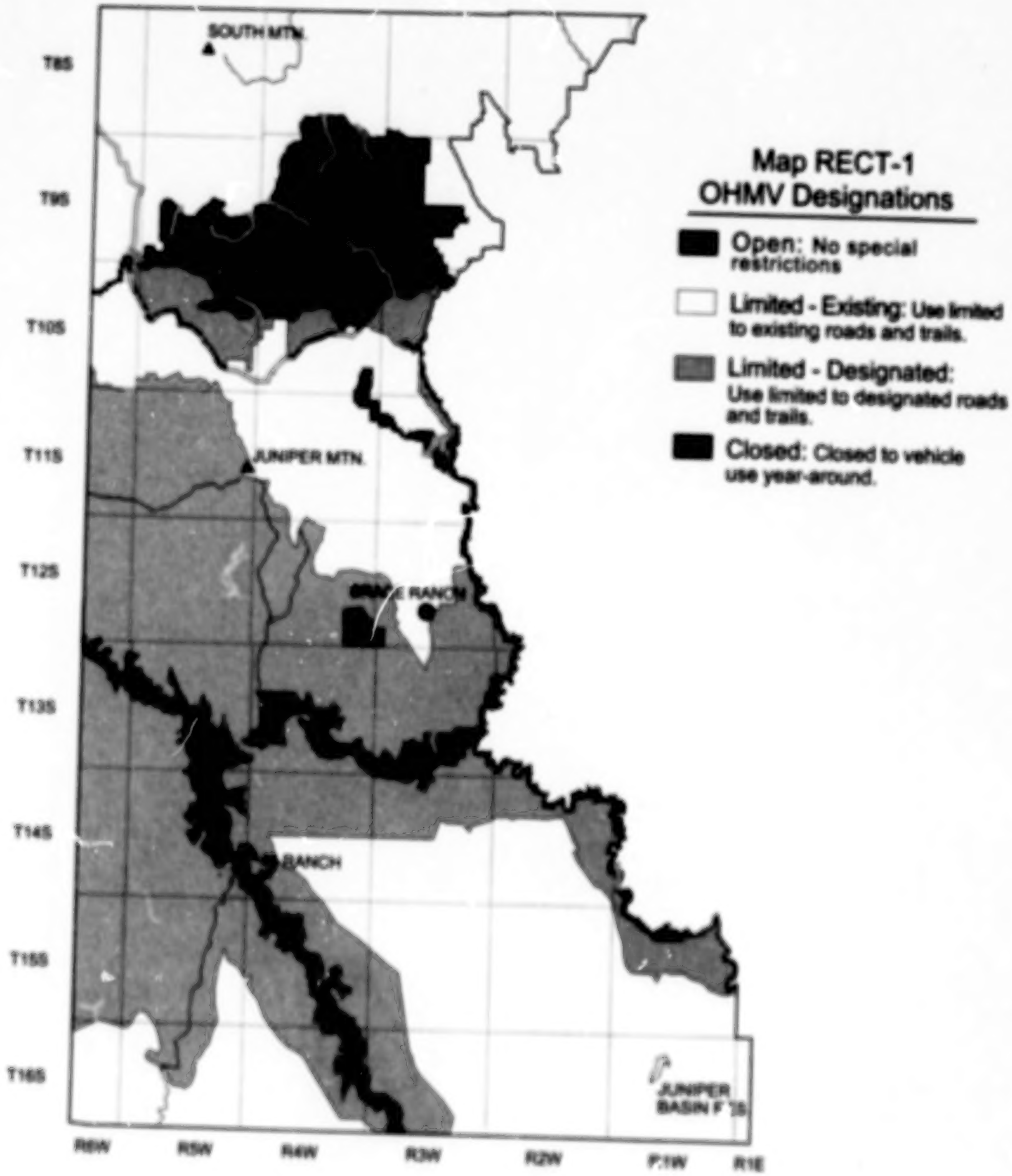
6 Miles
1:450,000
North Half
South Half
Location
R6W
R5W
R4W
R3W
R2W
R1W
R1E

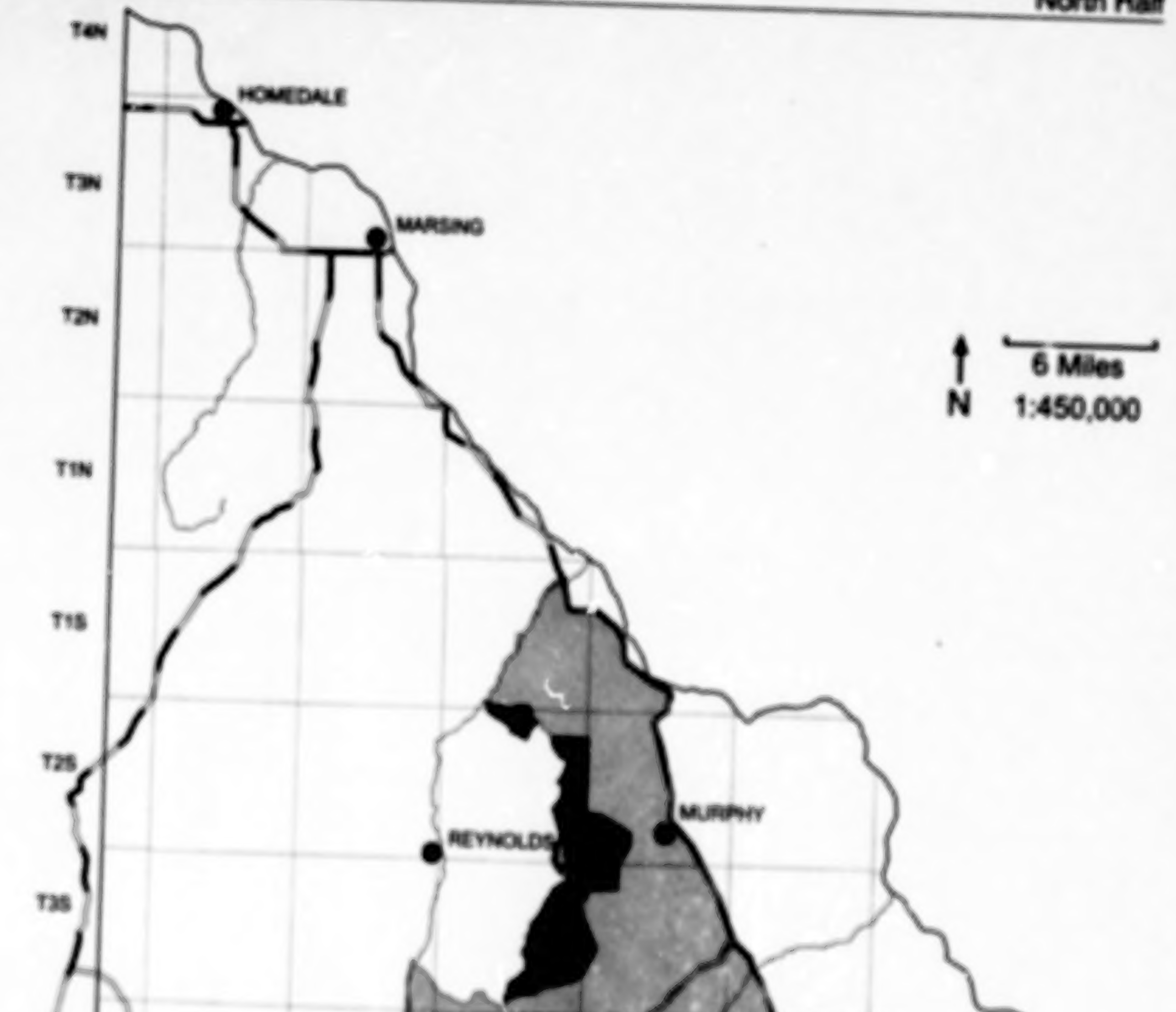


Map RECT-1
OHMV Designations

■ Open: No special restrictions
□ Limited - Existing: Use limited to existing roads and trails.
▨ Limited - Designated: Use limited to designated roads and trails.
■ Closed: Closed to vehicle use year-around.
SOUTH MTN.
JUNIPER MTN.
GRAVE RANCH
RANCH
JUNIPER BASIN
T8S
T9S
T10S
T11S
T12S
T13S
T14S
T15S
T16S
R6W
R5W
R4W
R3W
R2W
R1W
R1E

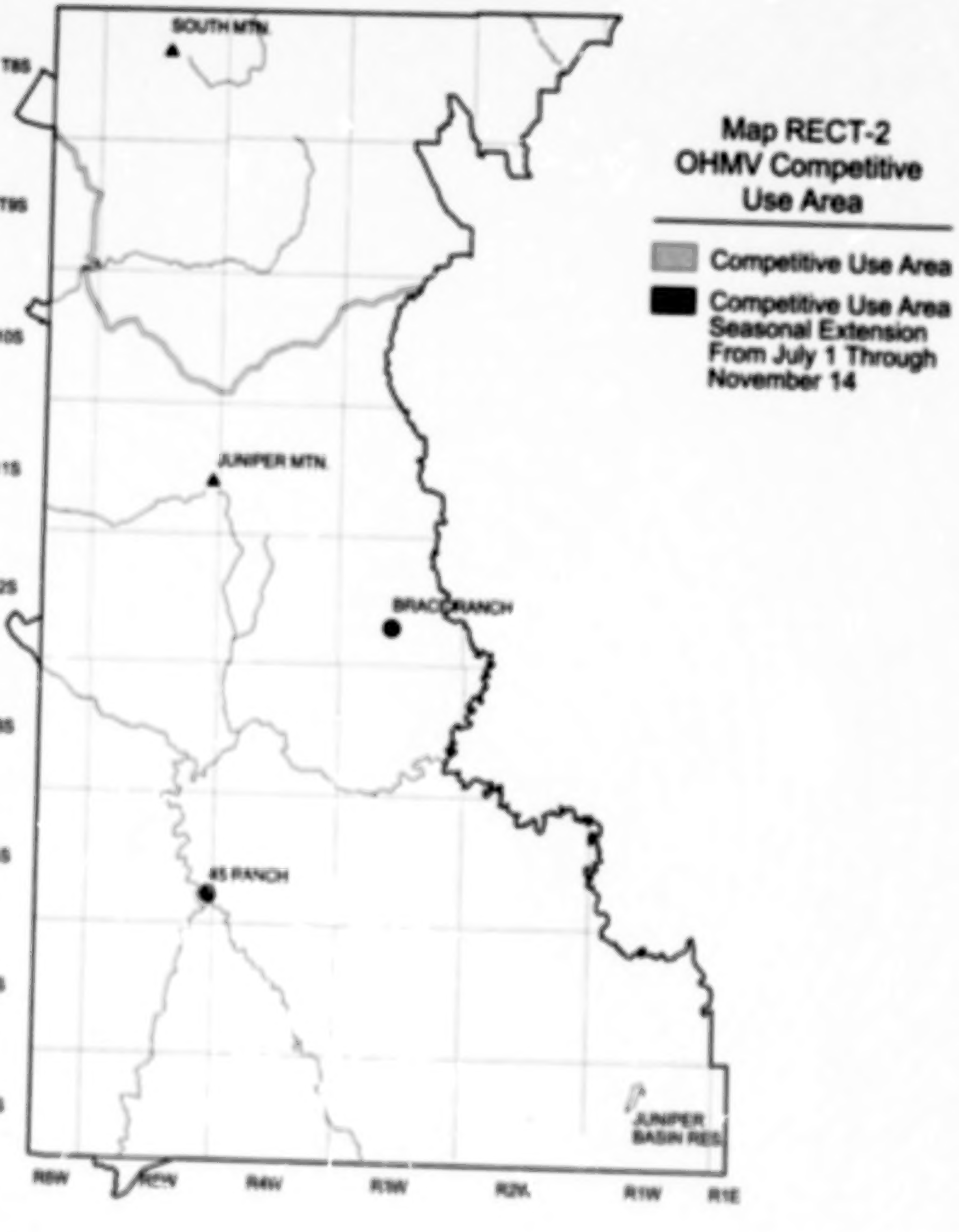
169

Owyhee Resource Management Plan North Half

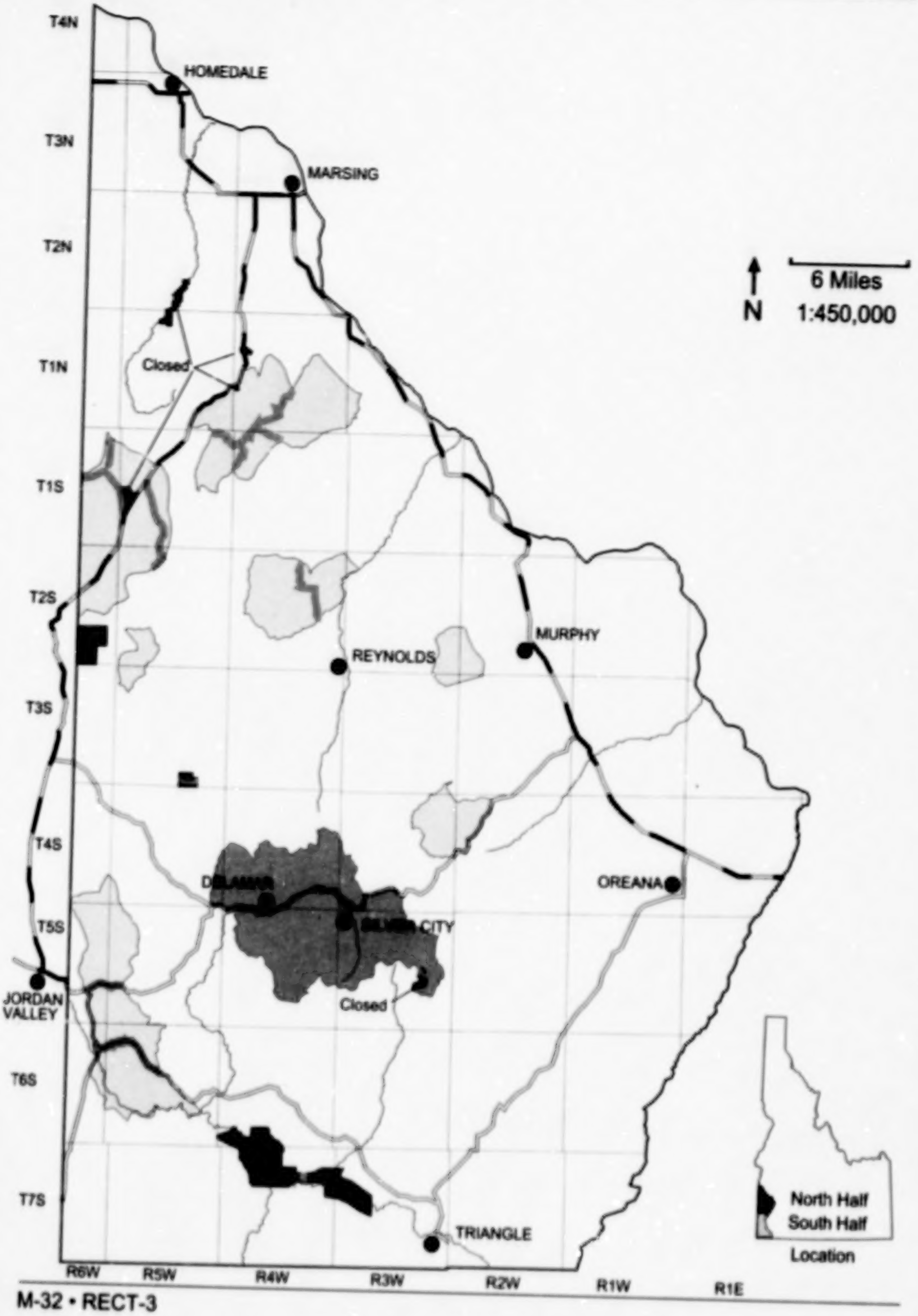


M-30 • RECT-2

170



Map RECT-2
OHMV Competitive
Use Area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T2S
T3S
T4S
T5S
T6S
T7S
HOMEDALE
MARSING
Closed
REYNOLDS
MURPHY
OREANA
DELAMAR
SILVER CITY
Closed
JORDAN VALLEY
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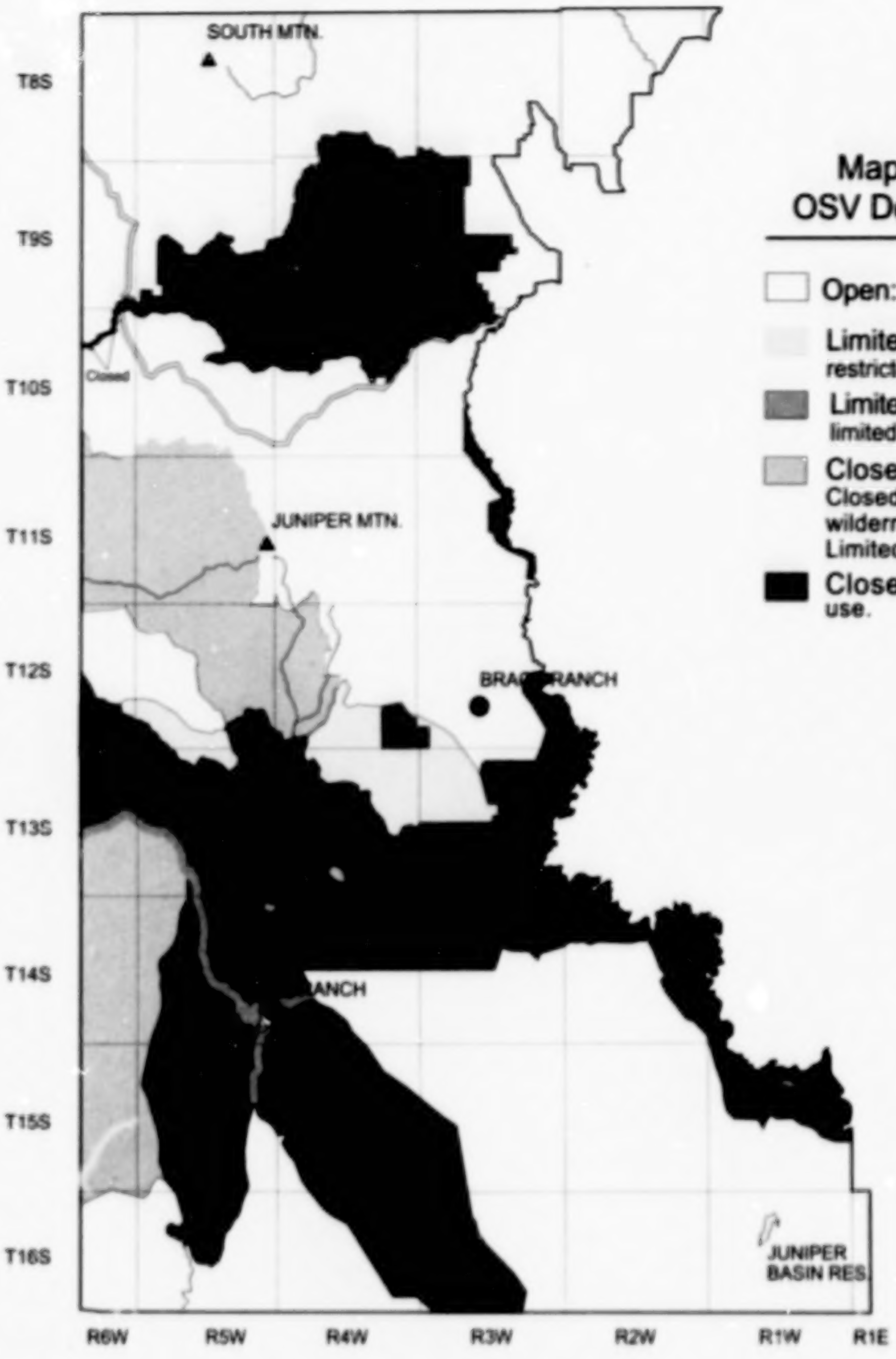
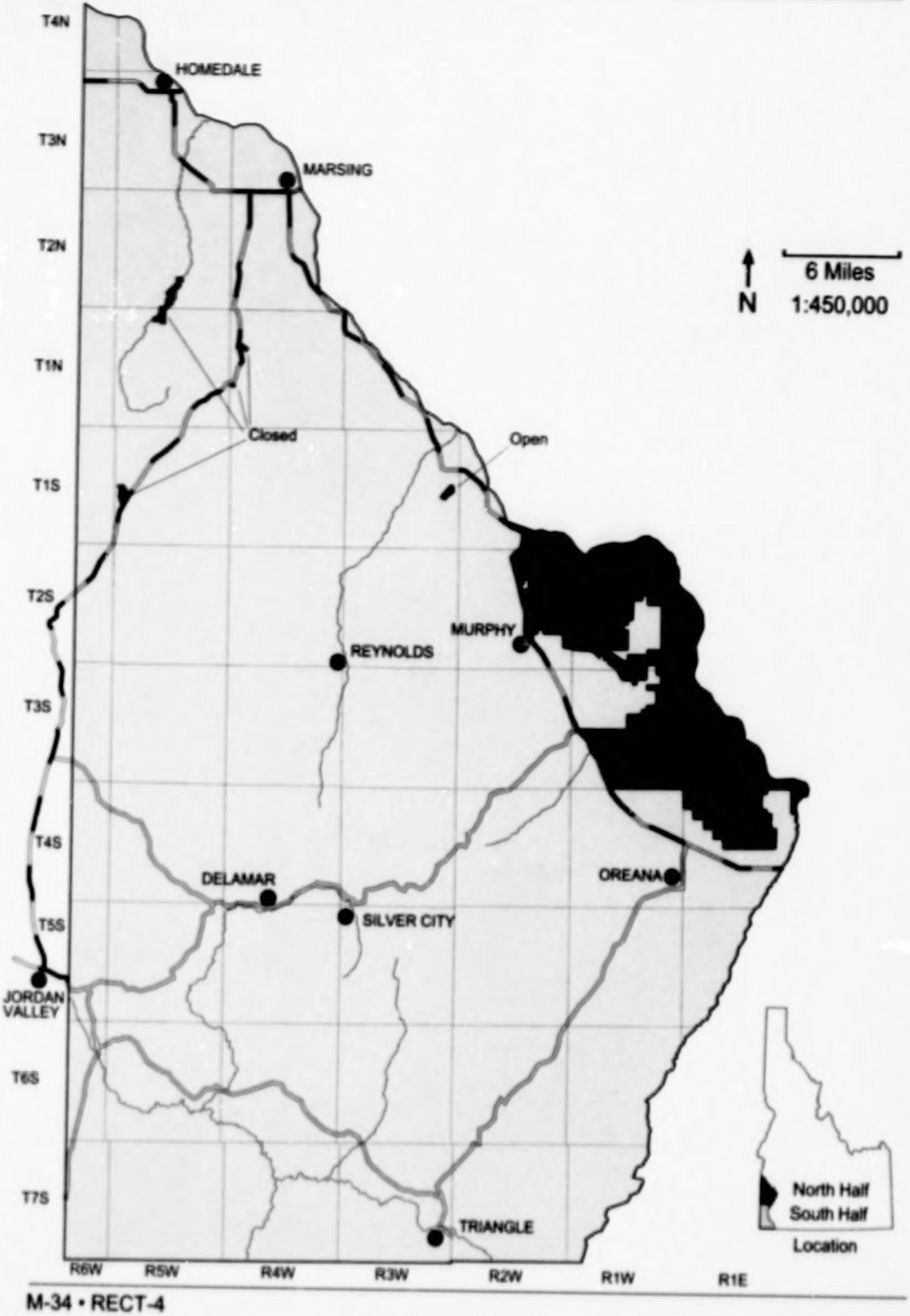
North Half
South Half
Location



Map RECT-3
OSV Designations

- ☐ **Open:** No special restrictions.
- ░ **Limited - Seasonal:** Use restricted 12/15 - 3/31.
- ▓ **Limited - Designated:** Use limited to designated areas.
- ▒ **Closed-IMP:** Closed; If released from wilderness consideration then Limited - Designated.
- ■ **Closed:** Closed to OSV use.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OREANA
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North Half
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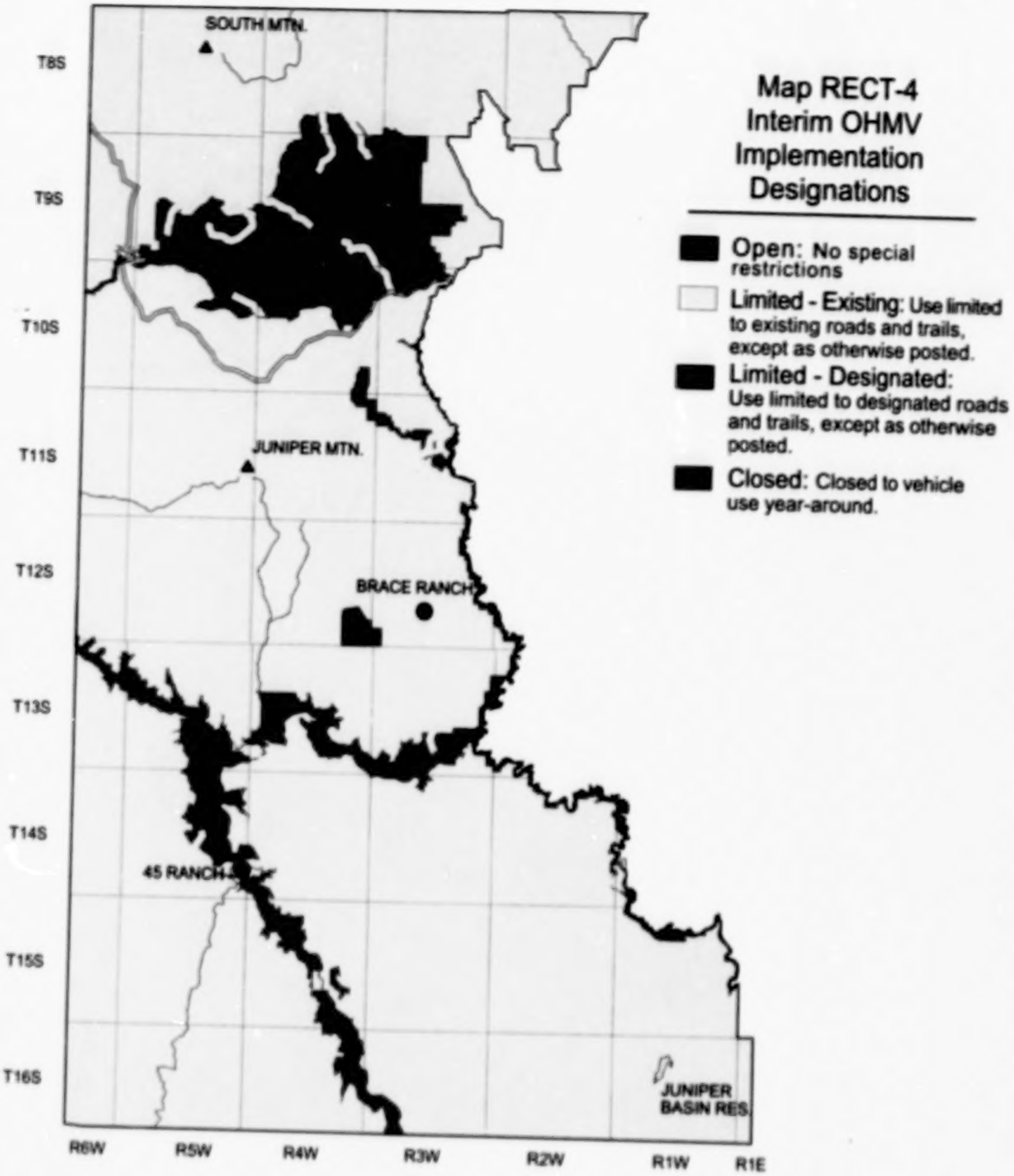
174



Map RECT-4 Interim OHMV Implementation Designations

■ Open: No special restrictions
☐ Limited - Existing: Use limited to existing roads and trails, except as otherwise posted.
■ Limited - Designated: Use limited to designated roads and trails, except as otherwise posted.
■ Closed: Closed to vehicle use year-around.
SOUTH MTN.
JUNIPER MTN.
BRACE RANCH
45 RANCH
JUNIPER BASIN RES.
T8S
T9S
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R6W
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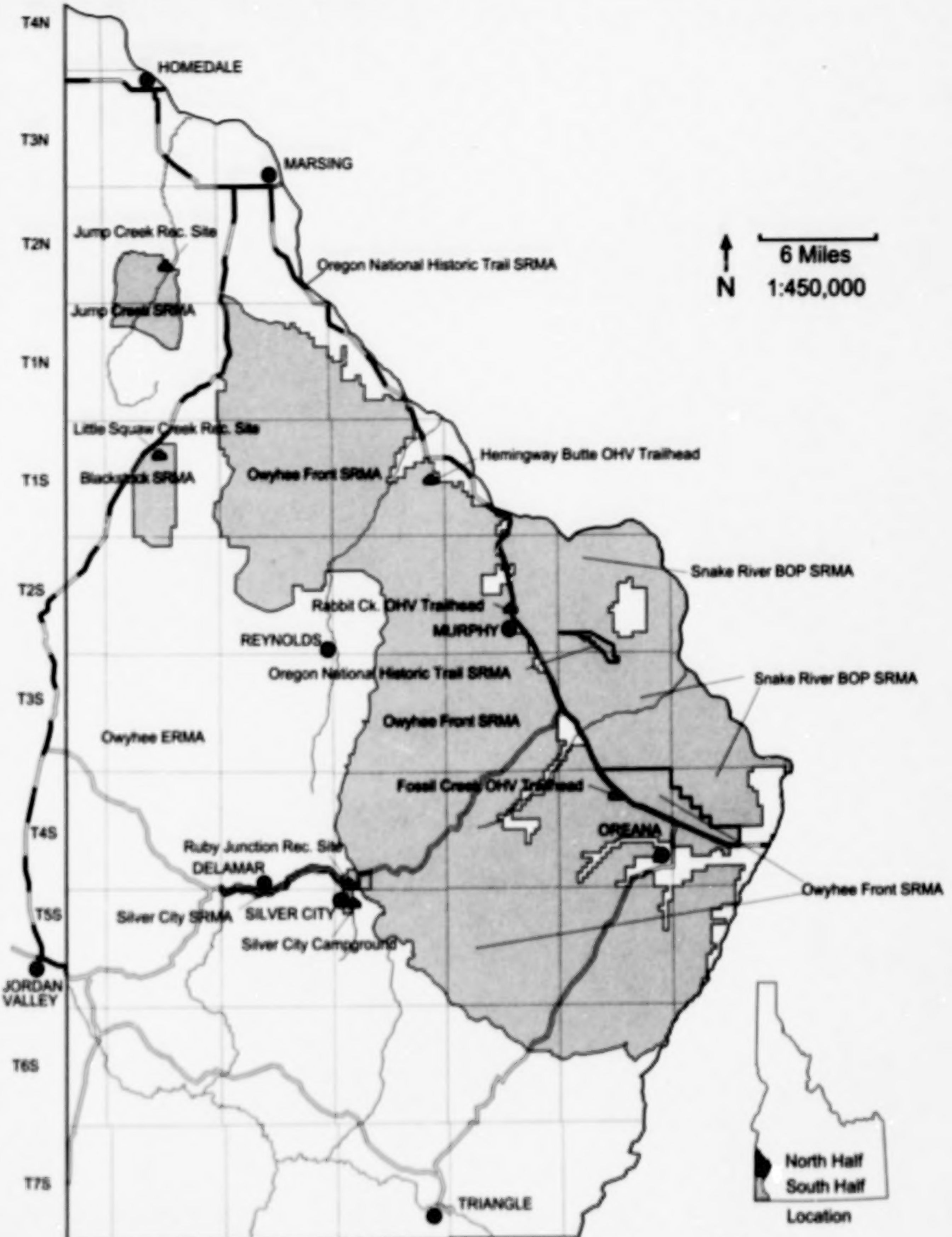
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T6S
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R6W
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R4W
R3W
R2W
R1W
R1E
HOMEDALE
MARSING
Jump Creek Rec. Site
Jump Creek SRMA
Oregon National Historic Trail SRMA
6 Miles
N
1:450,000
Little Squaw Creek Rec. Site
Blackstock SRMA
Owyhee Front SRMA
Hemingway Butte OHV Trailhead
Snake River BOP SRMA
Rabbit Ck. OHV Trailhead
MURPHY
REYNOLDS
Oregon National Historic Trail SRMA
Snake River BOP SRMA
Owyhee Front SRMA
Owyhee ERMA
Fossil Creek OHV Trailhead
OREANA
Ruby Junction Rec. Site
DELAMAR
Owyhee Front SRMA
Silver City SRMA
SILVER CITY
Silver City Campground
JORDAN VALLEY
TRIANGLE
North Half
South Half
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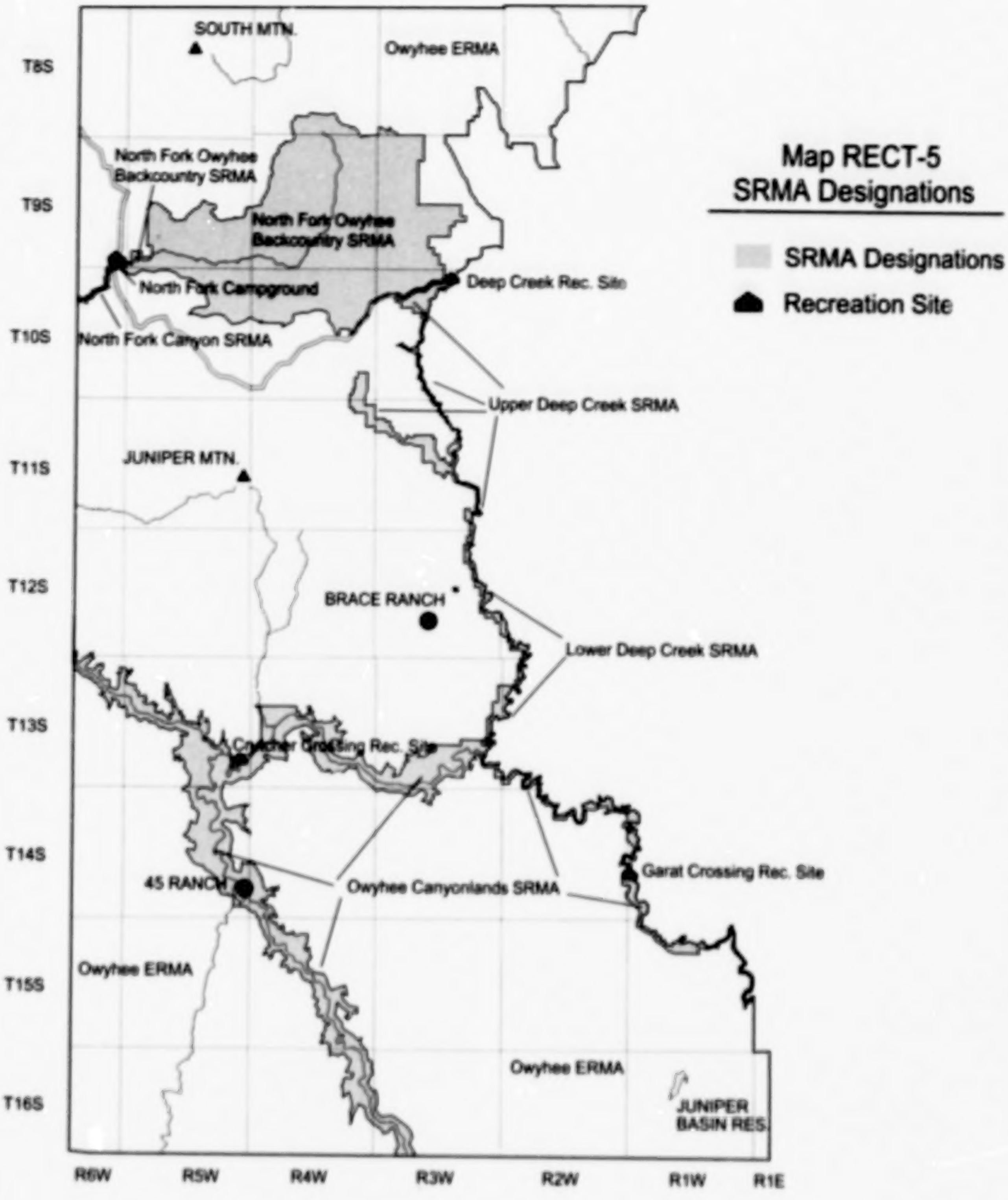

Map RECT-5
SRMA Designations

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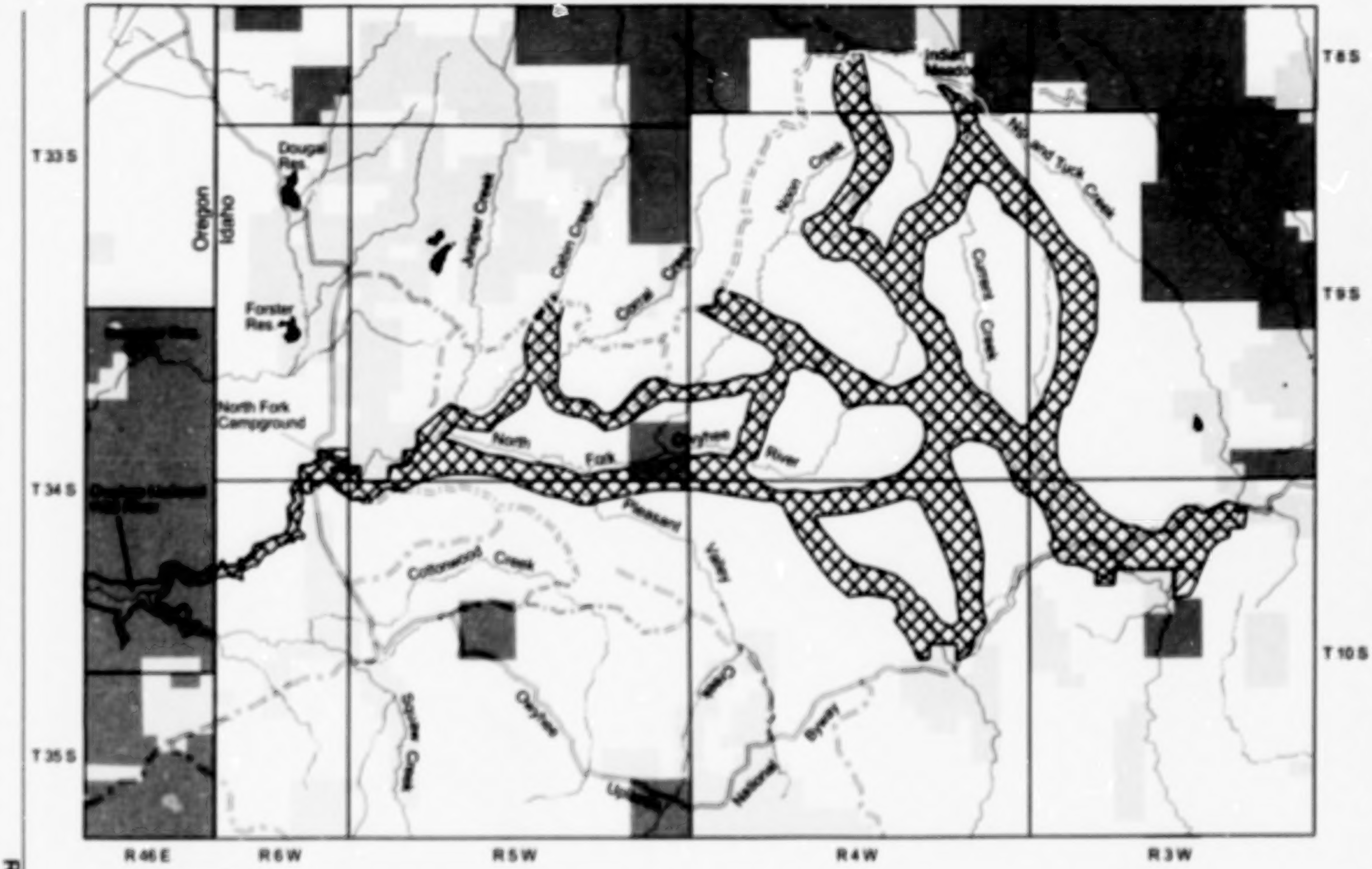

Map RECT- 6
North Fork Owyhee River Trail Planning Area

▨ Foot/Equestrian Trail Planning Area	■ State Land
	☐ Private Land

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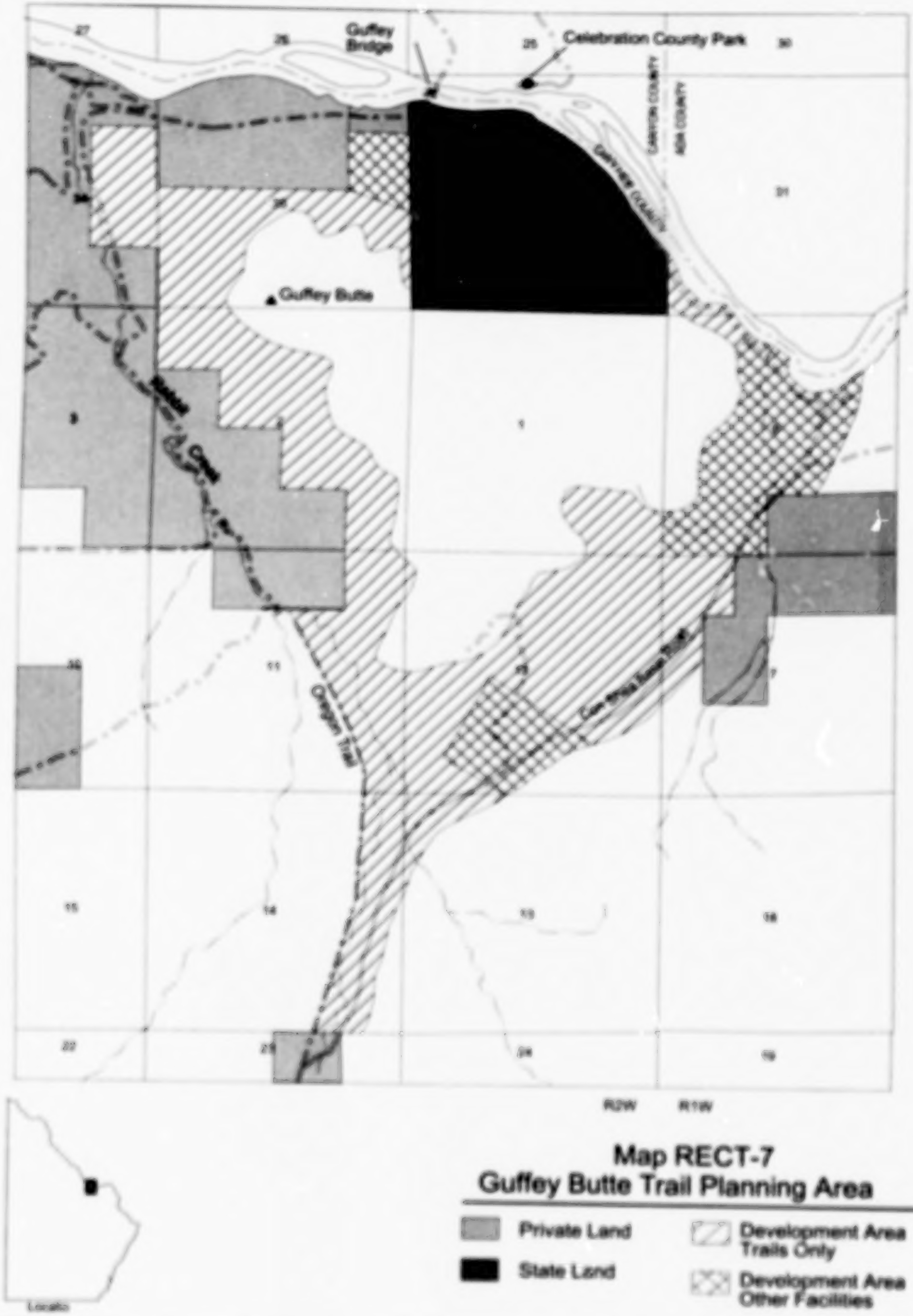
180



Map RECT-7
Guffey Butte Trail Planning Area

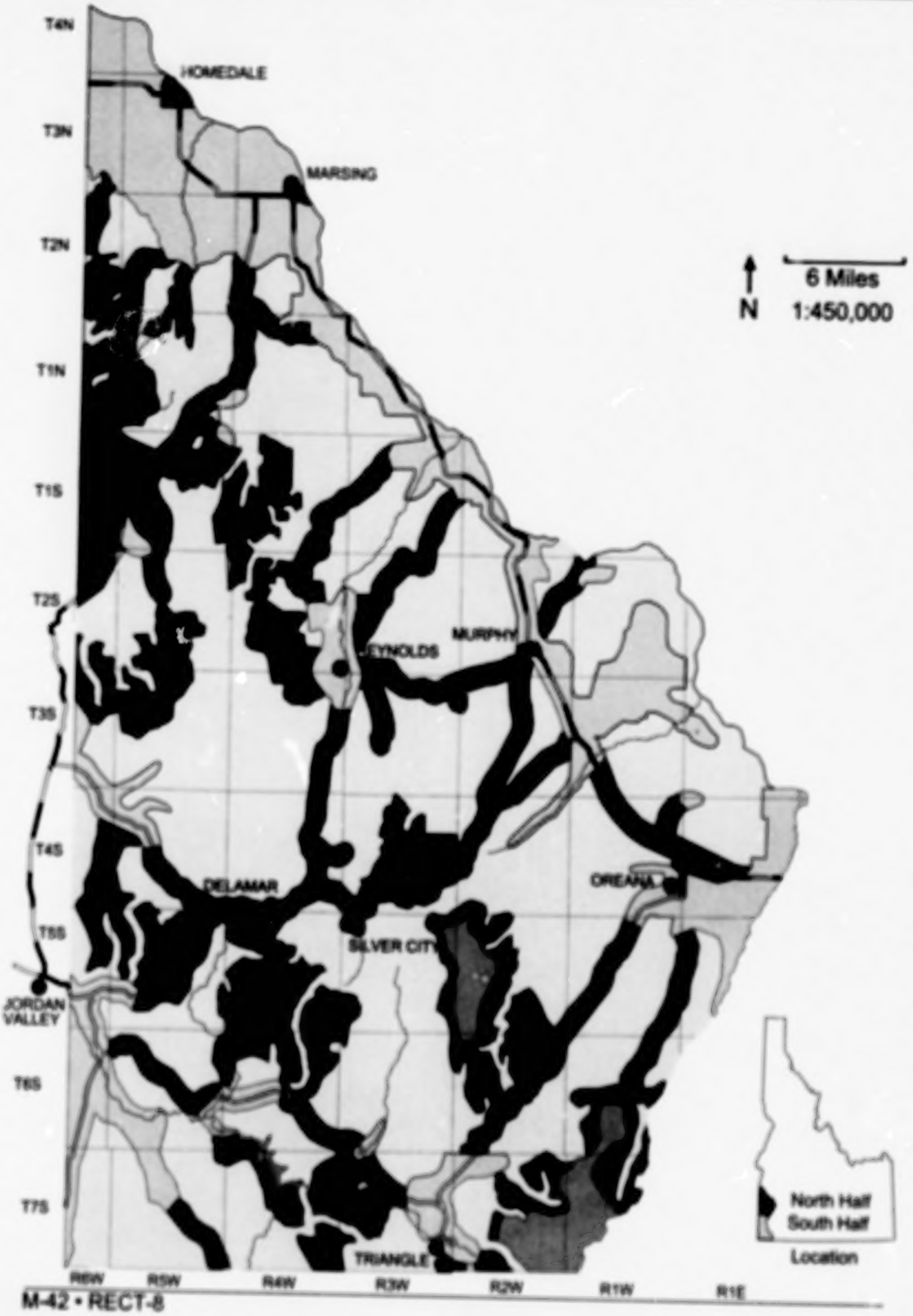
▨ Private Land

■ State Land

▨ Development Area Trails Only

▨ Development Area Other Facilities

181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EYNOLDS
MURPHY
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DELAMAR
OREANA
T5S
SILVER CITY
JORDAN VALLEY
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T7S
TRIANGLE
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6 Miles
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North Half
South Half
Location
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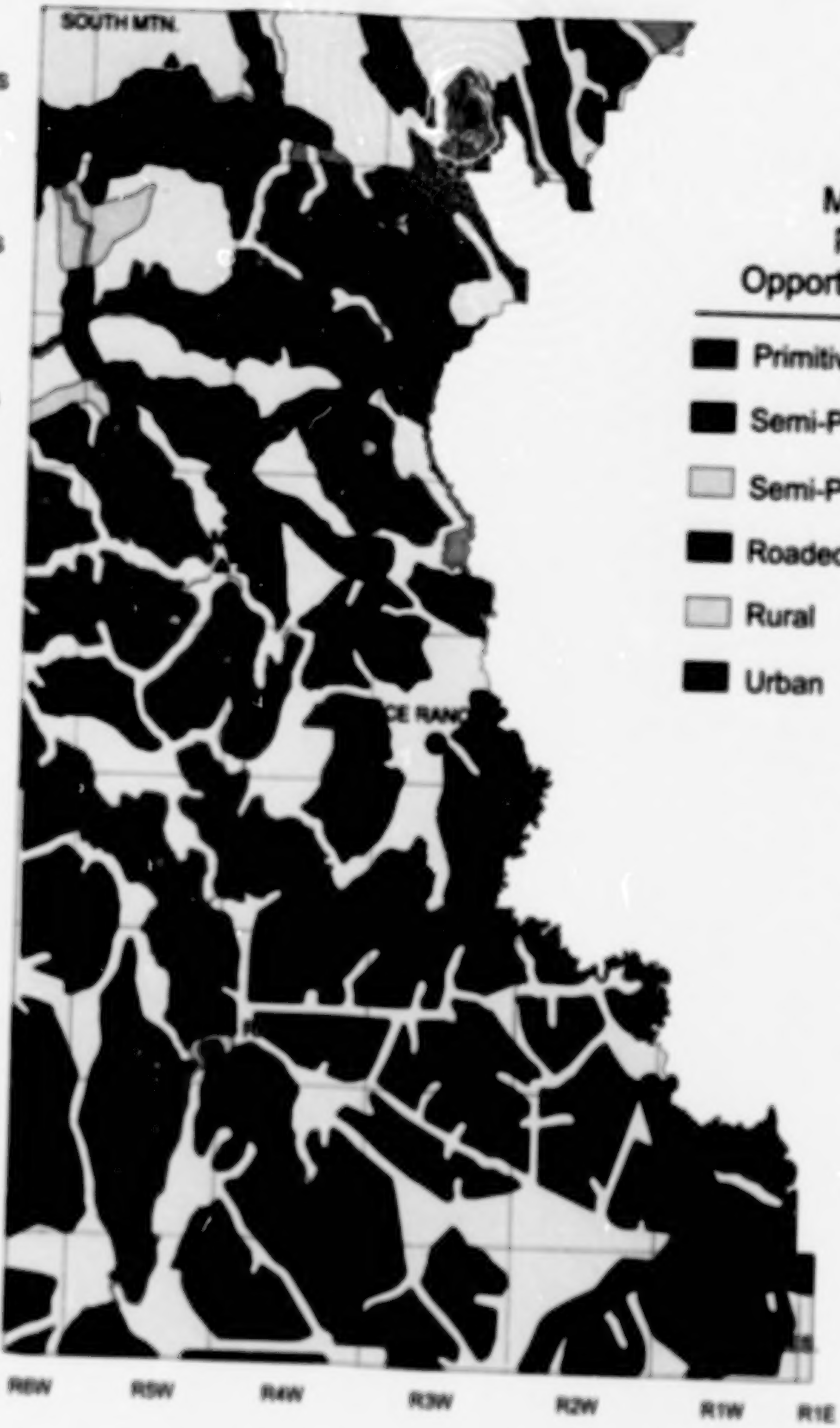
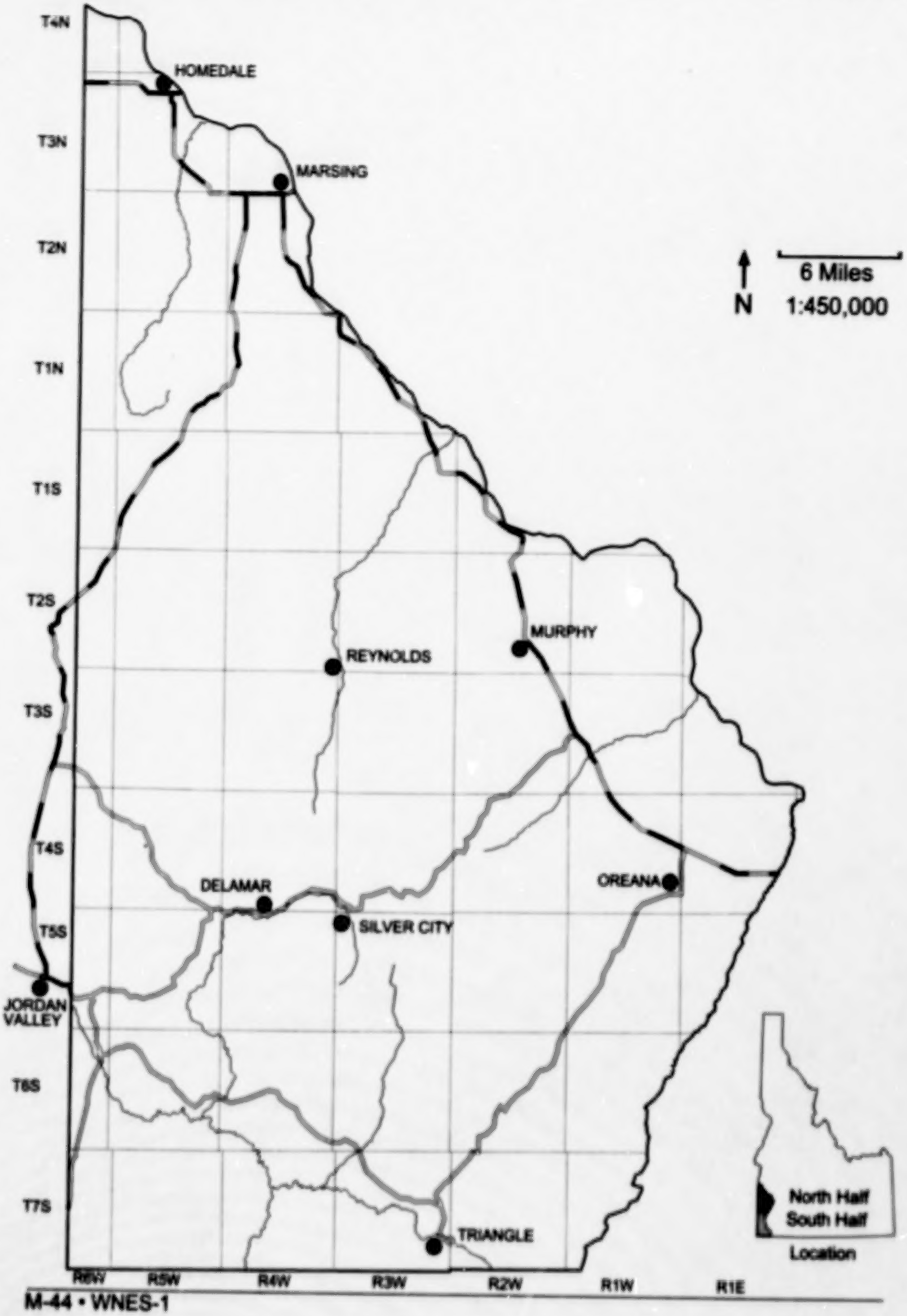


Map RECT-8
Recreation Opportunity Spectrum

- ■ Primitive
- ■ Semi-Primitive, Non-Motorized
- □ Semi-Primitive, Motorized
- ■ Roaded Natural
- □ Rural
- ■ Urban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T4S
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HOMEDALE
MARSING
REYNOLDS
MURPHY
DELAMAR
SILVER CITY
OREANA
JORDAN VALLEY
TRIANGLE
6 Miles
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North Half
South Half
Location
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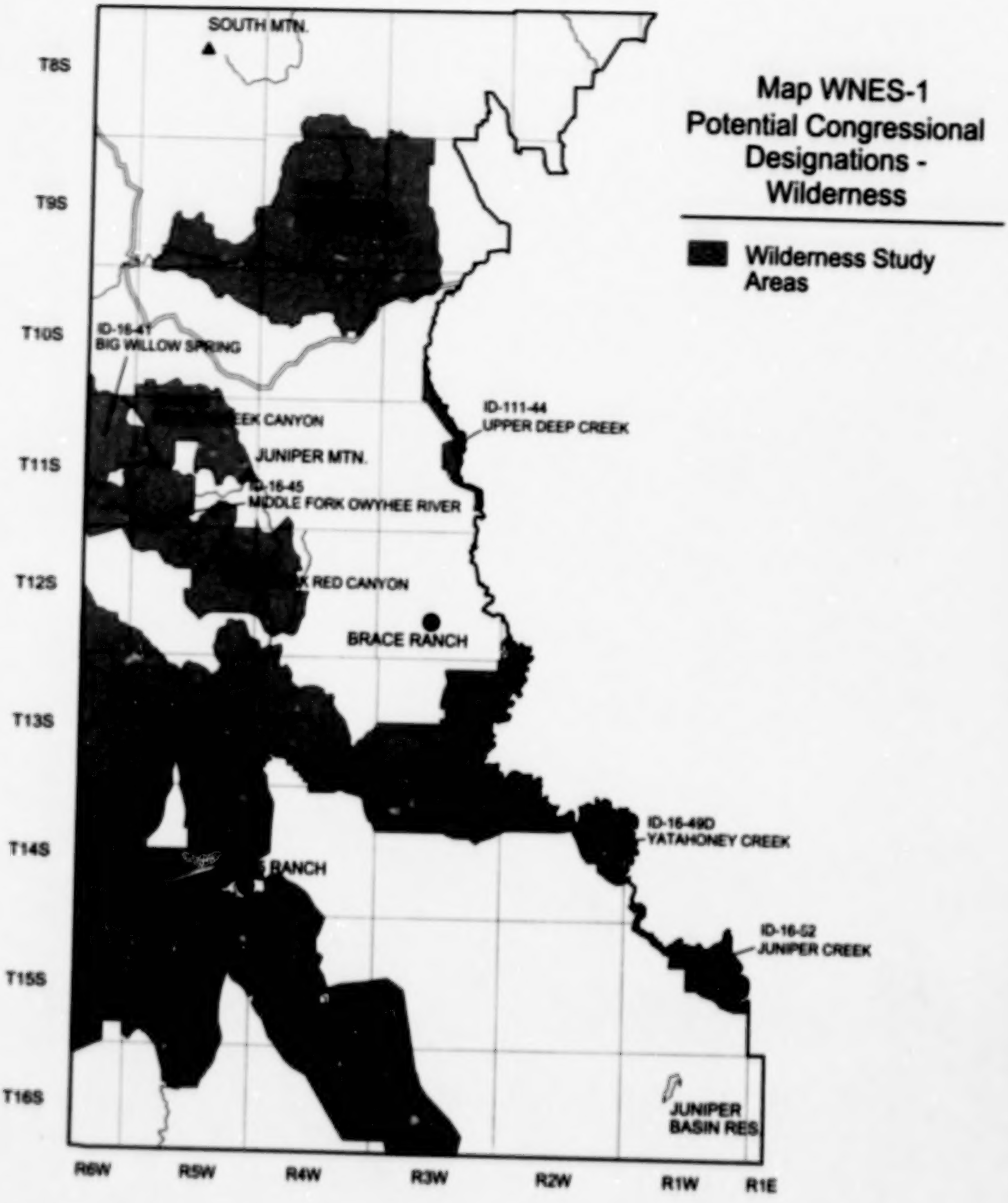
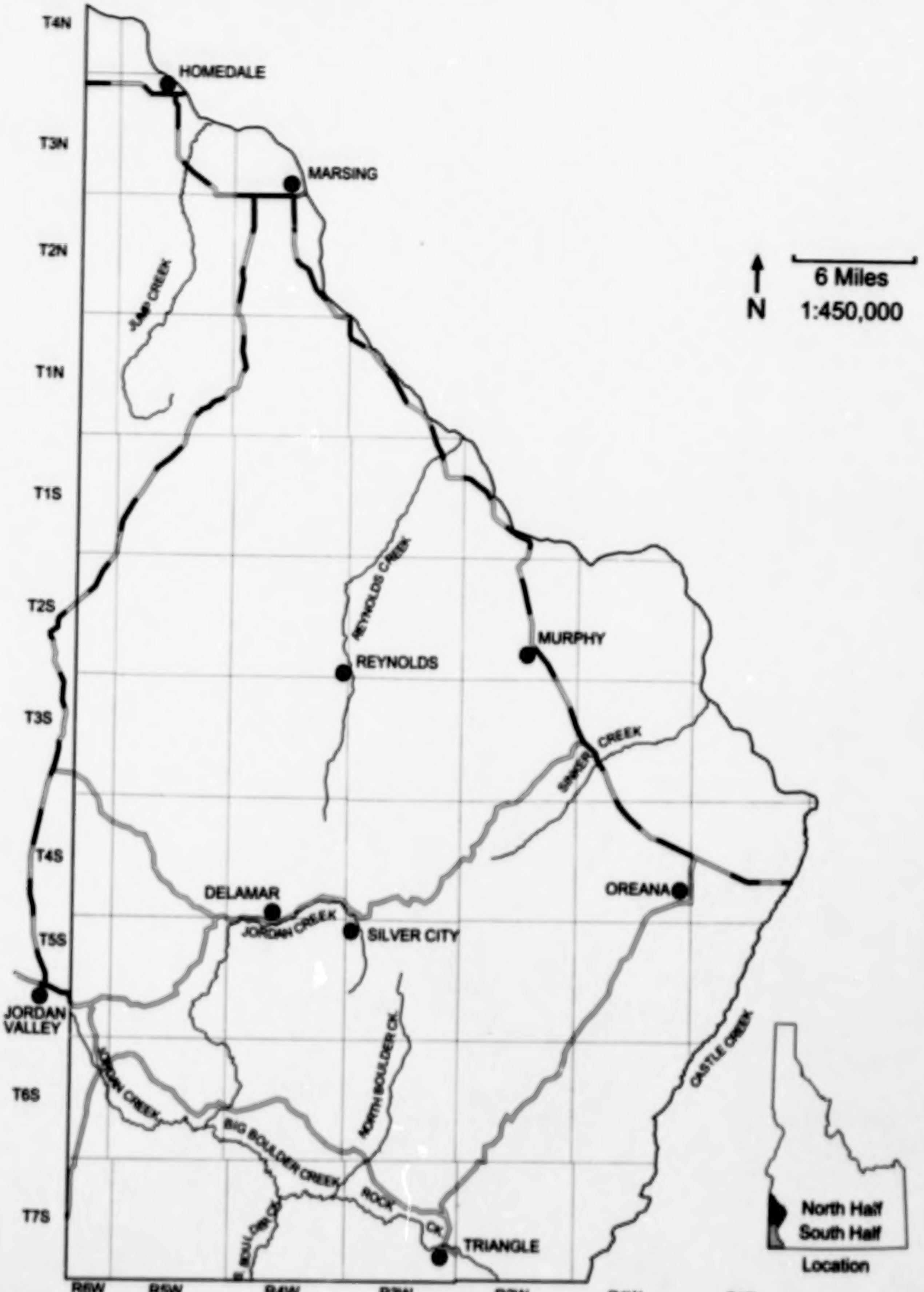
R5W
R4W
R3W
R2W
R1W
R1E

184



Map WNES-1 Potential Congressional Designations - Wilderness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T3S
T4S
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T6S
T7S
HOMEDALE
MARSING
JUMP CREEK
REYNOLDS CREEK
REYNOLDS
MURPHY
SINKER CREEK
OREANA
DELAMAR
JORDAN CREEK
SILVER CITY
JORDAN VALLEY
JORDAN CREEK
NORTH BOULDER CK.
CASTLE CREEK
BIG BOULDER CREEK
ROCK CK.
LT. BOULDER CK.
TRIANGLE
R6W
R5W
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R3W
R2W
R1W
R1E
N
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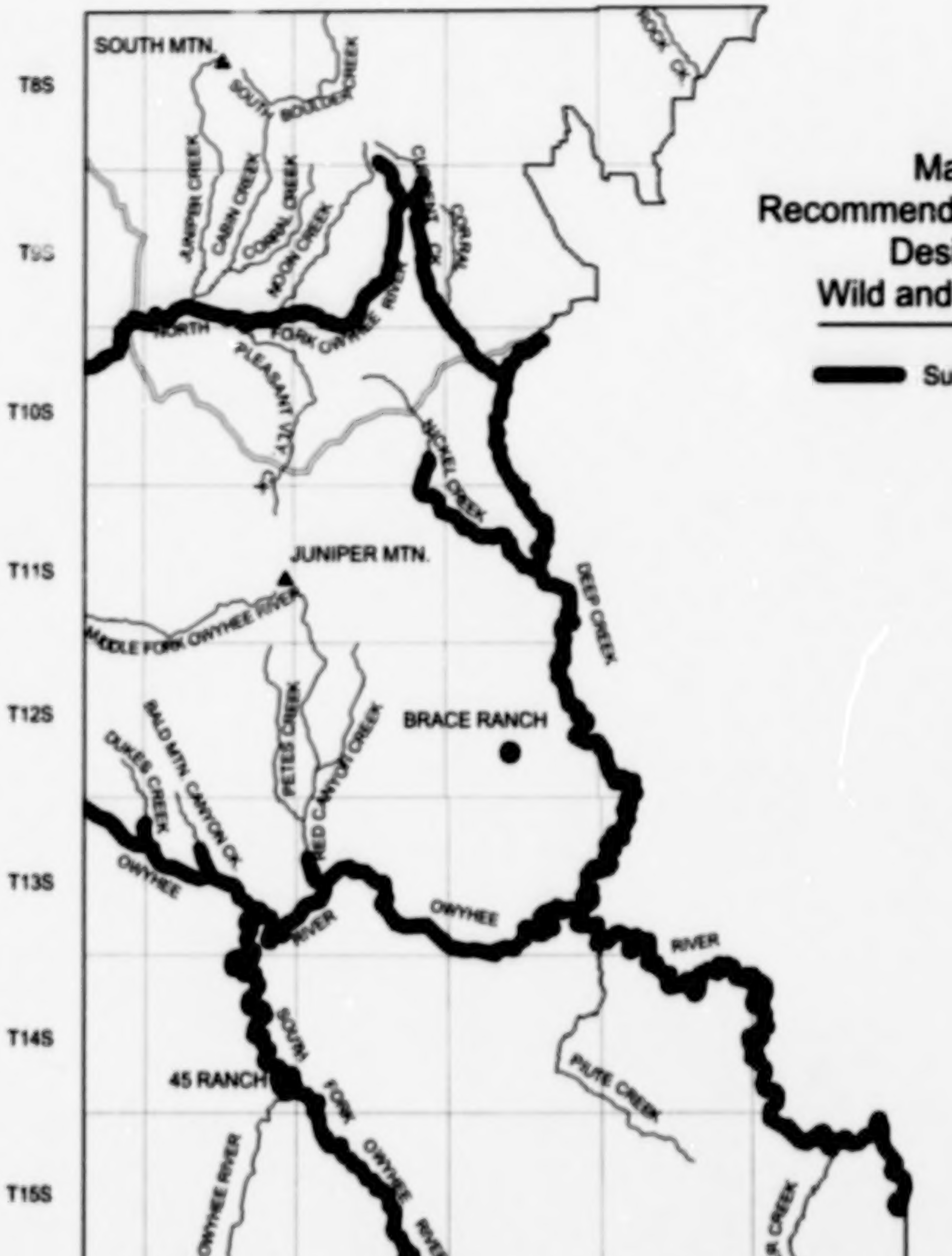
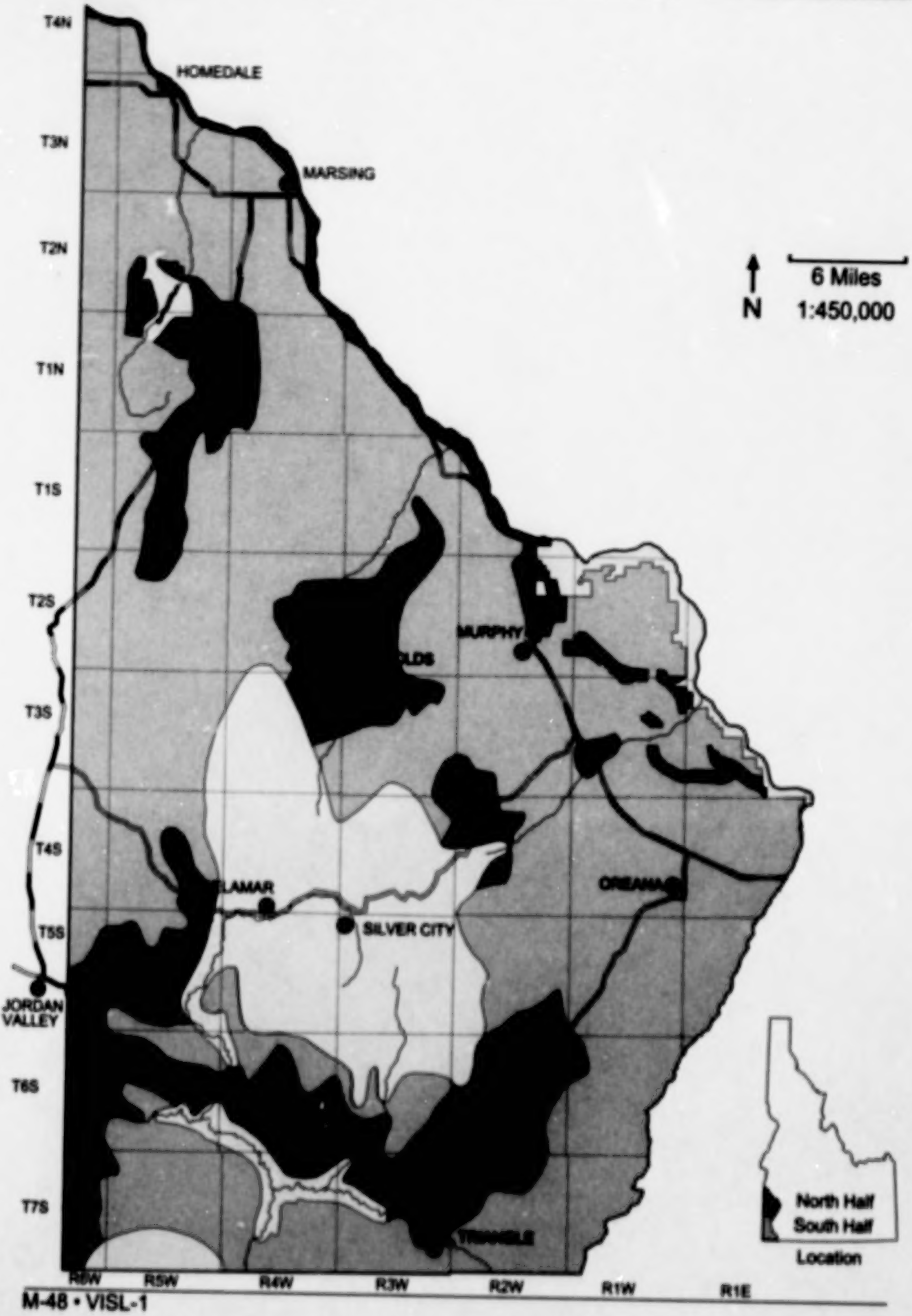
North Half
South Half
Location



Map WSR-1
Recommended Congressional Designations -
Wild and Scenic Rivers

187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HOMEDALE
MARSING
MURPHY
OLDS
OREANA
ELAMAR
SILVER CITY
JORDAN VALLEY
TRIANGLE
N
6 Miles
1:450,000
North Half
South Half
Location
R6W
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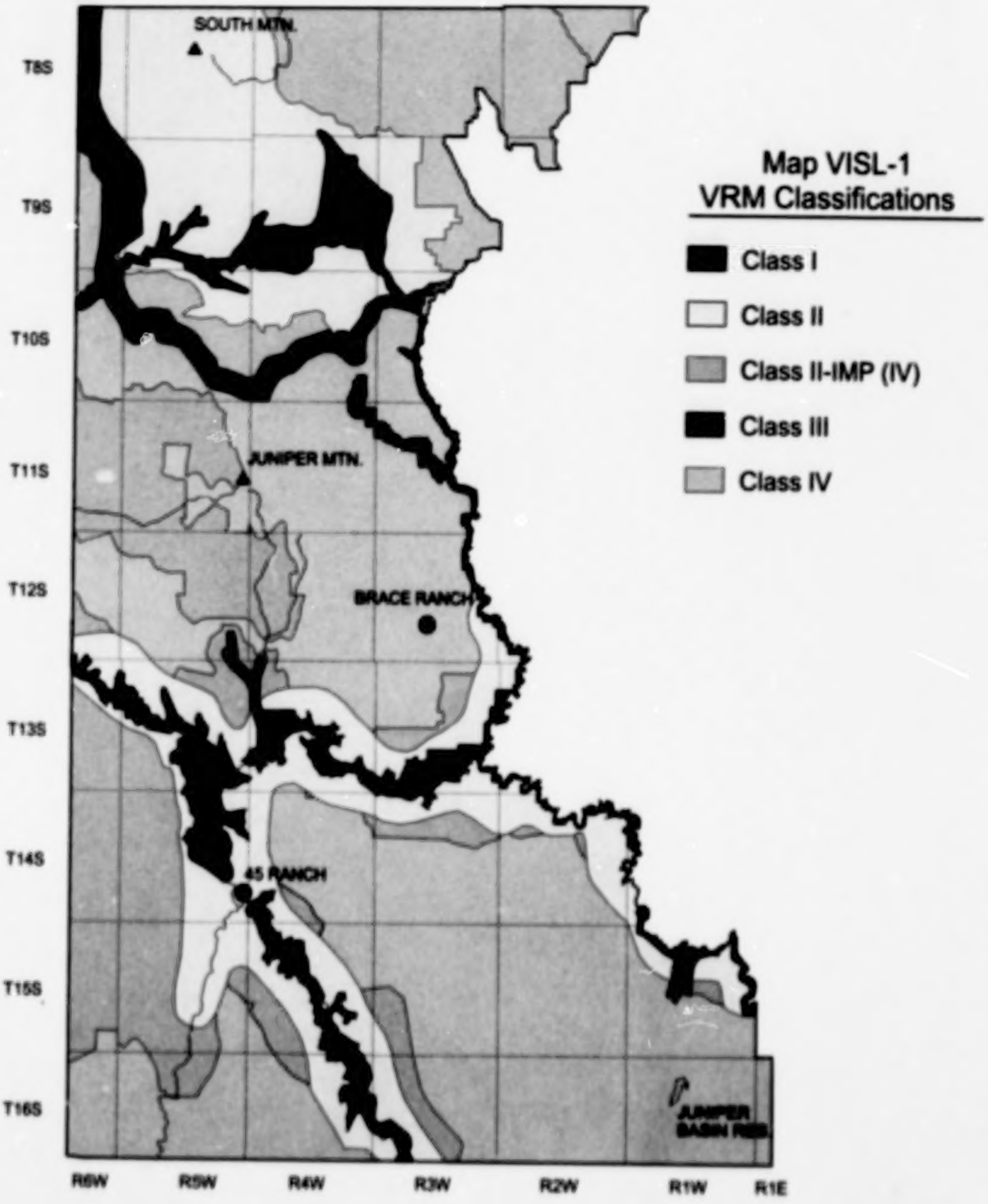
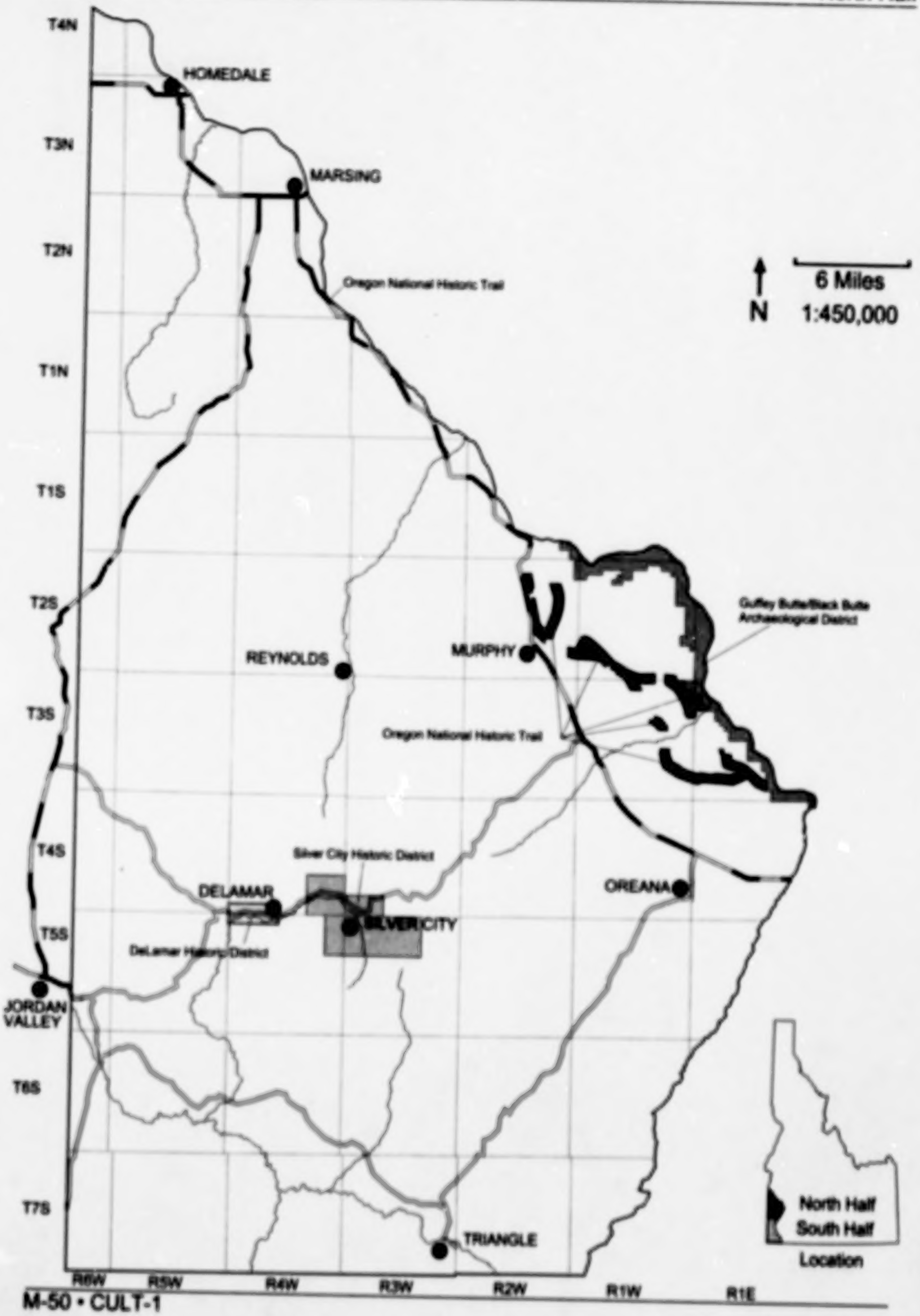
R4W
R3W
R2W
R1W
R1E

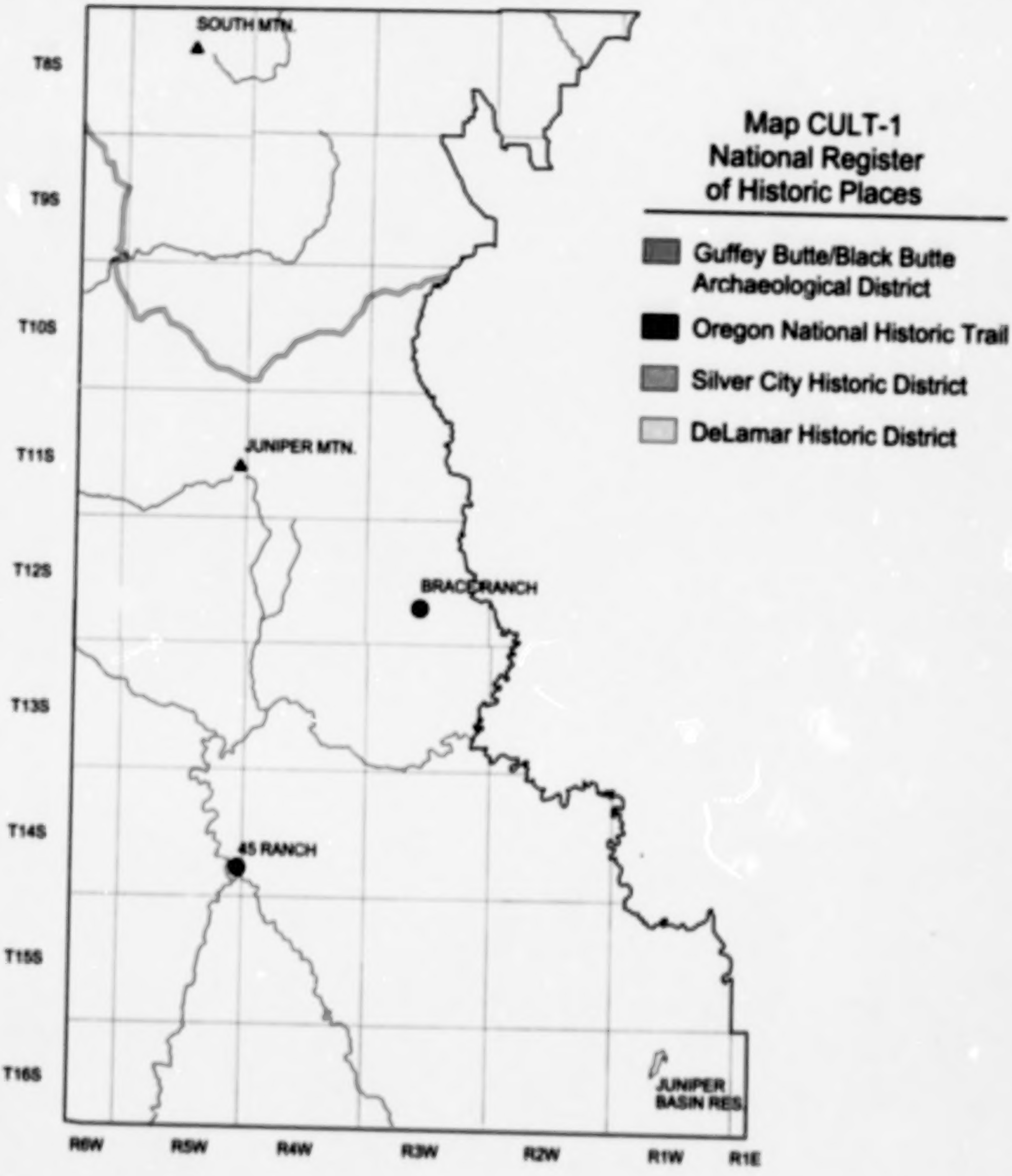


Map VISL-1
VRM Classifications

Owyhee Resource Management Plan North Half

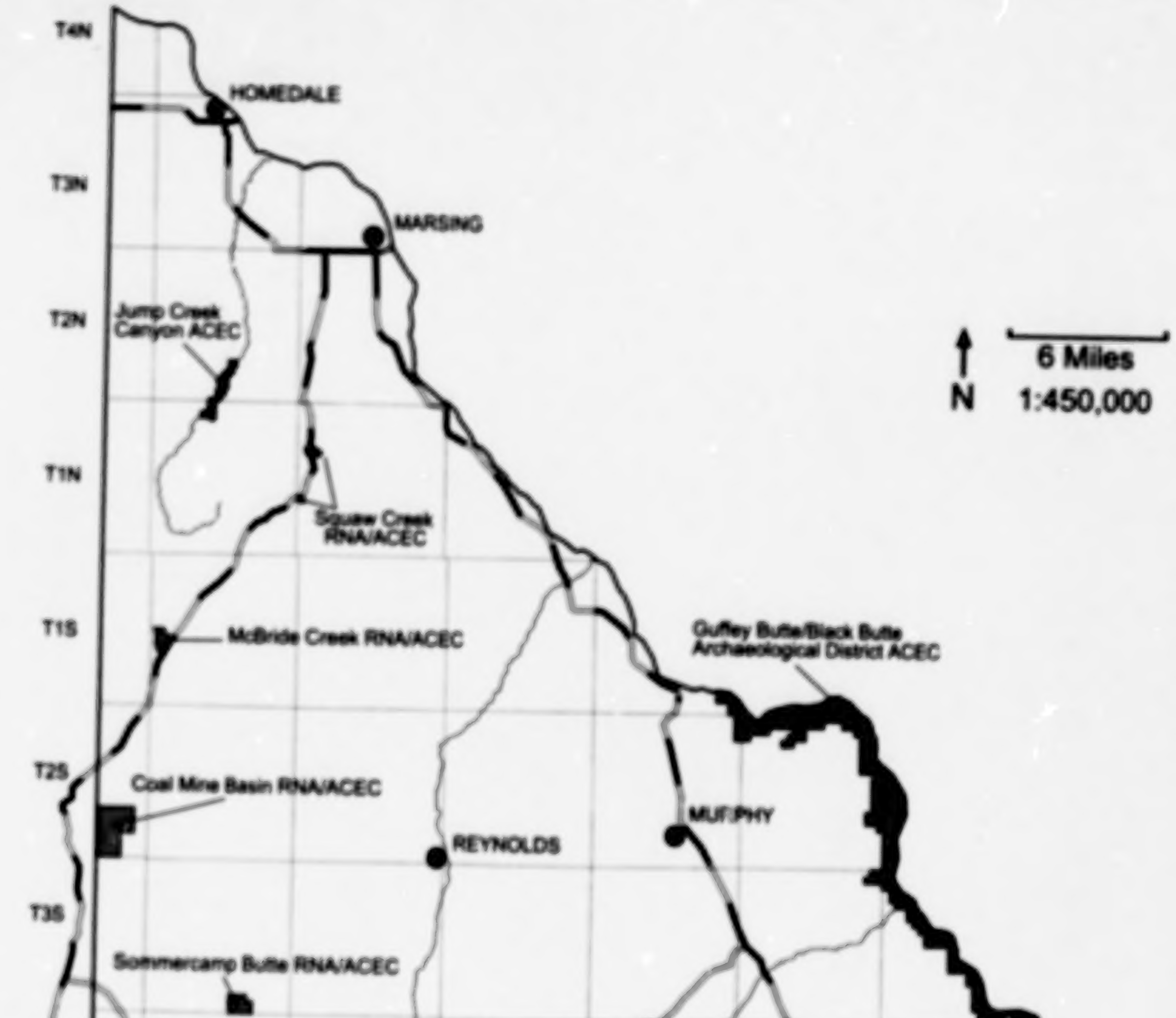


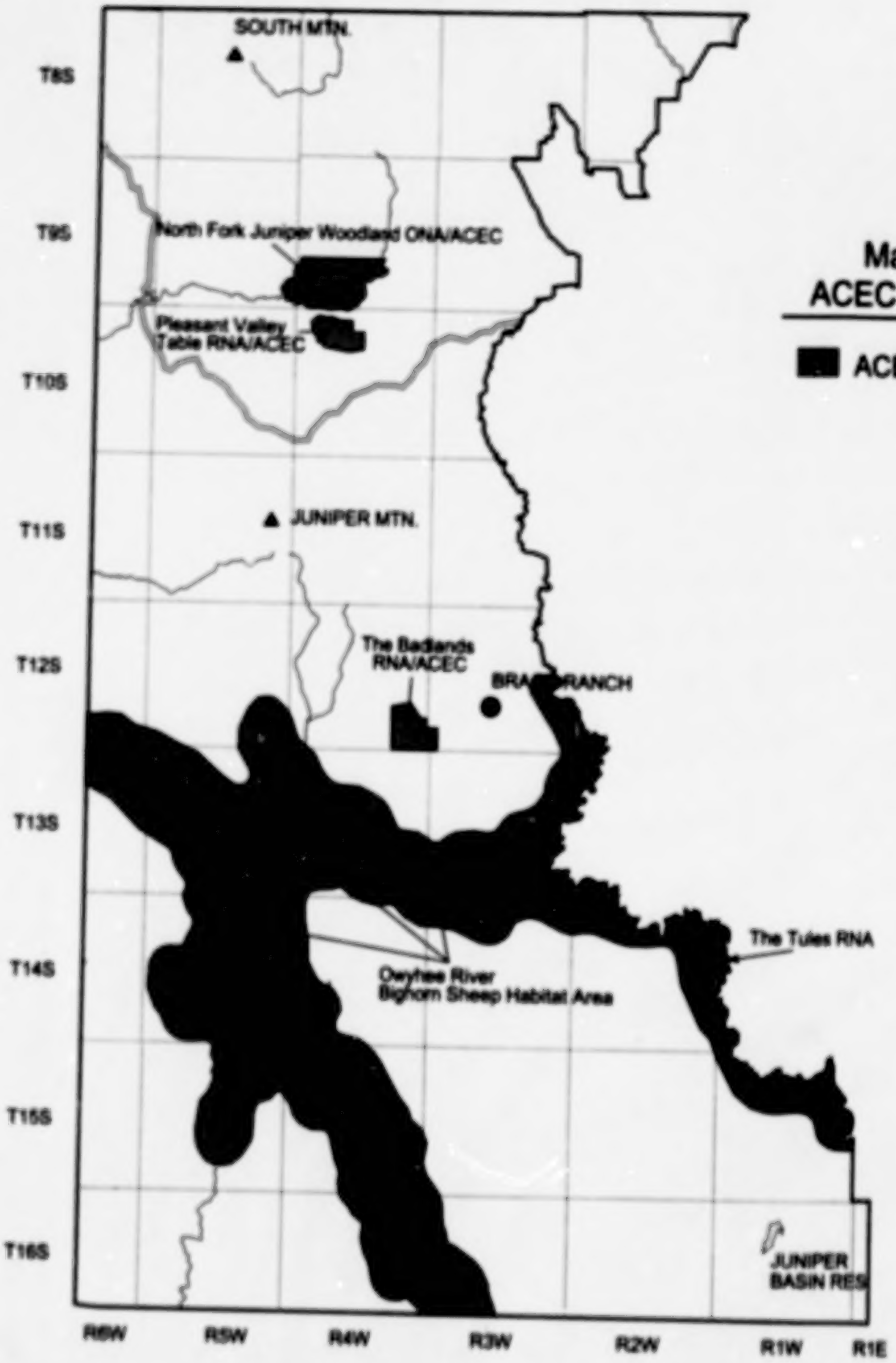
M-50 • CULT-1



Map CULT-1
National Register of Historic Places

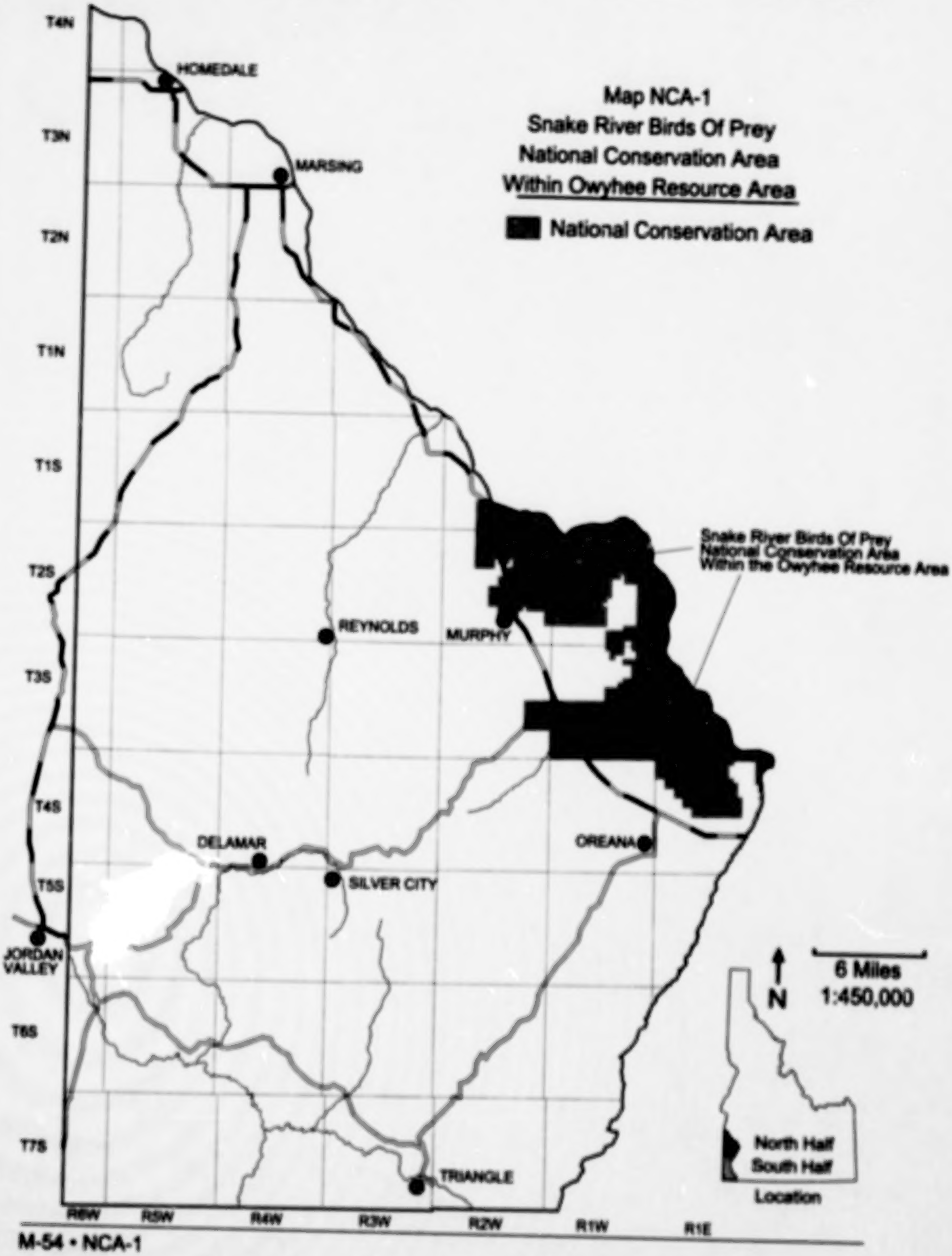
▨ Guffey Butte/Black Butte Archaeological District
■ Oregon National Historic Trail
▨ Silver City Historic District
□ DeLamar Historic District
SOUTH MTN.
JUNIPER MTN.
BRACE RANCH
45 RANCH
JUNIPER BASIN RES.
T8S
T9S
T10S
T11S
T12S
T13S
T14S
T15S
T16S
R6W
R5W
R4W
R3W
R2W
R1W
R1E


T4N
HOMEDALE
T3N
MARSING
T2N
Jump Creek Canyon ACEC
6 Miles
N
1:450,000
T1N
Squaw Creek RNA/ACEC
T1S
McBride Creek RNA/ACEC
Guffey Butte/Black Butte Archaeological District ACEC
T2S
Coal Mine Basin RNA/ACEC
MURPHY
REYNOLDS
T3S
Sommercamp Butte RNA/ACEC
T4S
DELAMAR
OREANA
T5S
SILVER CITY
JORDAN VALLEY
Cinnabar Mountain RNA/ACEC
T6S
Boulder Creek ONA/ACEC
T7S
TRIANGLE
North Half
South Half
Location
R6W
R5W
R4W
R3W
R2W
R1W
R1E



Map ACEC-1
ACEC Designations

■ ACEC Designations



Map NCA-1
Snake River Birds Of Prey
National Conservation Area
Within Owyhee Resource Area

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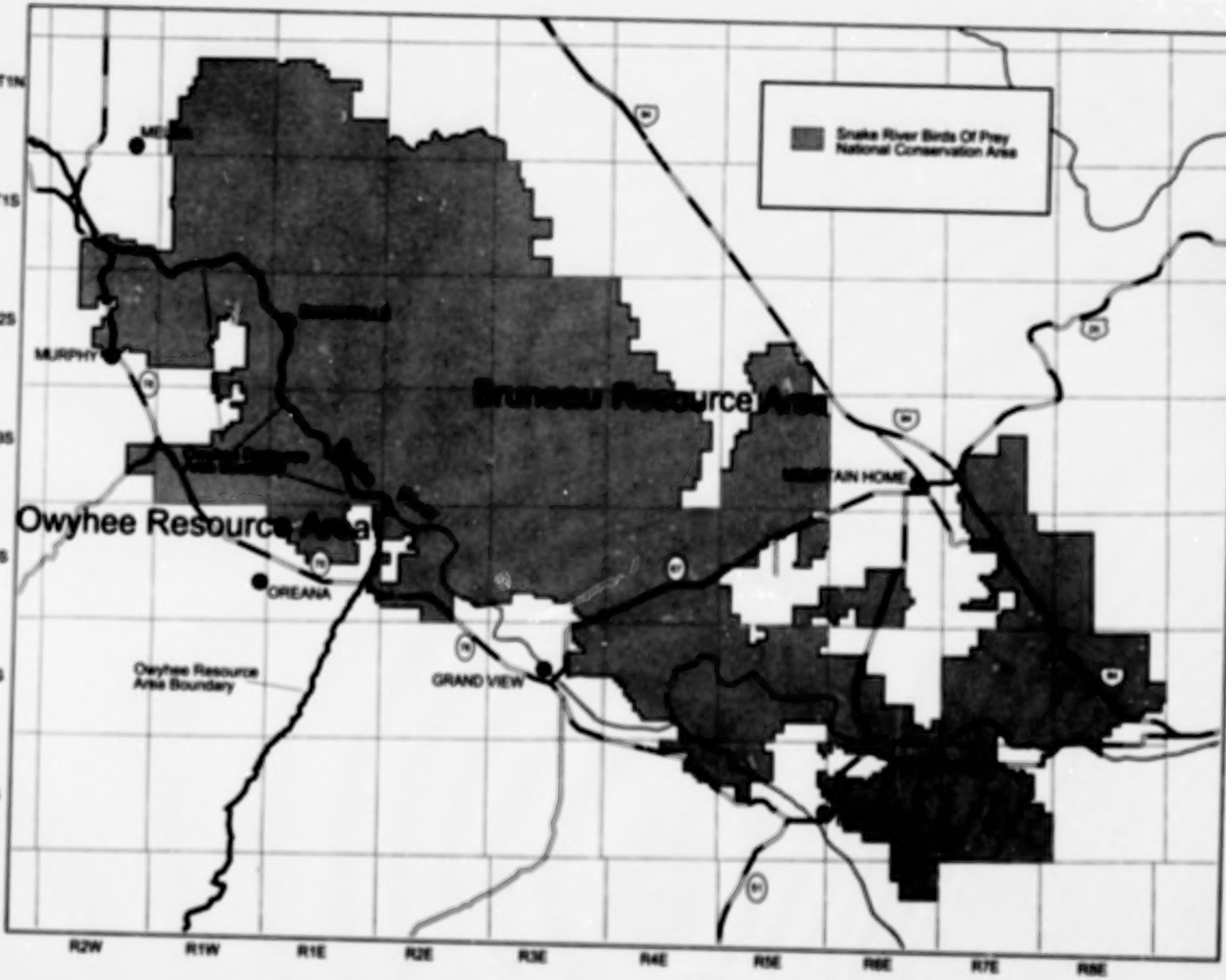

NCA-1 • M-55

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